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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7757.—Vol. L. *TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

MAGGI v. Influenza!
MAGGI is prescribed against the AFTER Effects of INFLUENZA as a *General Strengthener*, ESPECIALLY AGAINST WEAKNESS of the HEART.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Tree as Larque and Luy-Kaan. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreave, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fit Circle unreserved, 5s. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW on SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 1, and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution.
TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (104th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Bass, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. E. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lotty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of DEARER THAN LIFE. SATURDAY NEXT, AFTERNOON and EVENING, THE UPPER CRUST. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessees, A. and S. Gatti; Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 138th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Markus, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyon, Theo. Bulbour, H. Bodle, R. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.3. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. H. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Hanbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Queen, C. Owen, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), doors open 7.30, overture 7.45. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Brunton, Benson, Rose, Howard, Aston, Forde, Bloch, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Greig, Ferrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES Every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Hinsley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd) open daily from 10 till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi (Mrs. George Loveday), and Miss Coudle d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, "AS YOU LIKE IT." Mrs. Langtry, Mesdames McNeil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Everill, Sugden, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lowford, Grover, Lingham, Arnclifle, Erlynne, Yorke, &c.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LES TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, F. Hudson, F. H. Knight, A. Bromley, R. Power, S. Dundle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and Isaac Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
TO-NIGHT at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Gunby; Mesdames Millward, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes, Mr. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11, "Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HEUSE. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouccicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Galloway, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,764.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 173rd performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Fawn, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.30, TO THE RESCUE, Mrs. E. Bolton, Mr. F. Thorne, Miss Amy Liddon, F. Wood and Mrs. Philes.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE CHRISTMAS BURLESQUE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, B. Gratian, W. Wade, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, M. Byron, V. Evelyn, H. Polaki, Amelia Grahn, M. Davis, L. Ellison, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box-plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton. TO-DAY at 2.30, LAST PERFORMANCE of THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE, and old-fashioned Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. George Alexander.)
SATURDAY NEXT, January 1st,
and
EVERY EVENING at 8.15,
FOOL'S MATE
and
DR. BILL.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, G. H. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrton, Miss Agnes Hughes, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,899. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
Entrance: Mollen. Swasco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Bibb and Booth, the Tom Hill Troupe, Harry Anderson, Arthur Cortay, the Almonti Troupe, Fernie Gallimore, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Loyo, Lisi, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.10, A DREAM OF WEALTH. At 10.40, SANTI ANNES. Music by M. Ludwig Wangel. Mollus, Pallonna and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.45. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Booth, the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Vesturo, the wonderful lay; the Brandonettes, American wire walkers; Gurney and Pegge; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Isaac Phillips, Dora Finning, Arthur Tinsley, Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur King; May and Lavery, burlesque clowns, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

THE IMPERIAL PENNY.

MR. GOSCHEN is at present in no amiable mood towards all those ingenious persons who are bombarding him with suggestions for the appropriation of his expected surplus. Nevertheless we venture to brave this natural irritation on the part of the much-baited custodian of a much-bulled surplus, in order to insist upon the priority of the claims of the Imperial Penny Post. The establishment of a universal penny post throughout the Empire is the first step to be taken towards that consolidation of the Realm which Ministers have at heart.

We have the less hesitation in making a special appeal to Mr. GOSCHEN in this matter because we know that he really cares for the Empire; that he believes in the greatness of the Realm whose purse-strings he holds, and fervently desires to promote its stability and ensure its permanence. He has it now in his power to confer a boon upon the English folk throughout the world that will bring forth good fruit for the Empire and for the human race long after all memory of his other alterations in the scale of taxation will be forgotten. By establishing the universal penny post throughout the whole of the QUEEN'S dominions he will create a new and potent bond of union among the widely scattered members of our English family. Mr. HENNIKER HEATON is not a *persona grata*, but there is no reason to disbelieve his word when he tells us in the *Times* this morning:—

> From personal visits I am in a position to state that the most popular, the most acceptable, and the least expensive gift England could confer on her children and children's children in Australia, Africa, Canada, the United States, and the Indies would be ocean penny postage.

We agree with Mr. HEATON in thinking that the area of the universal penny should include the United States. But for the moment we confine ourselves to the limits of the QUEEN'S Realm. The Republic will come in by-and-by. To-day our duty and our interest alike point to the Imperial penny. The dream of an Imperial Zollverein has vanished. The possibility of an Imperial Postal Union, all the members of which should enjoy the same privileges as if they were English counties, is still capable of realization. It is within Mr. GOSCHEN'S grasp. If he neglects it we do not hesitate to say that after he has left office he will regret to his dying day that he should have flung away so excellent an opportunity of consolidating the living foundations of our Imperial Unity.

We do not care to argue the matter in detail to-day. Whoever is blind to the obvious Imperial, and commercial, and human advantages that would accrue from the universal establishment of the penny stamp as the means of postal commuication between all her Majesty's subjects stands in need not of argument but of understanding. As to the question of its practicability, where there is a will there is a way. Mr. GOSCHEN has a handsome surplus. Let him devote but two per cent. of his four millions to the work of establishing the Imperial penny post and the dream of the idealist would become an accomplished fact. Only two per cent.! Mr. HENNIKER HEATON estimates it as even less than this. But if it were ten times as much the work ought to be done, and done at once. Why cannot Ministers show the reality of their zeal for the union of Greater Britain by the removal of this excessive tax on the poor man's letter? Sound State policy should facilitate the dispersion of the congested masses of our population. But one of the greatest deterrents to emigration is the interruption which it makes in human intercourse. People do not like to leave their friends, and to lose the opportunity which near neighbourhood affords of frequent converse. To go beyond the region of the penny post is to be banished into the desolate and dim expanse from whence communication is costly, and therefore is minimized. It would pay us as a mere matter of social economy to carry all letters between emigrants and their friends and relatives below cost price. But of that there need be no need. Notwithstanding Mr. RAIKES'S oracular dictum about the absence of "the enormous area of productiveness," there can be no doubt that the Imperial penny post would soon pay. It is preposterous to imagine that while the United States can carry a letter from New York to San Francisco for a penny by rail, we cannot carry a letter from Queenstown to New York for the same sum. Water carriage is always cheaper than carriage by land. The sea, that "incomparable road system," as Professor SEELEY calls it, affords a much more economical mode of conveying mails than the railway. Mr. RAIKES, by his obstinate reluctance to afford us this great boon, confirms and perpetuates Mr. GLADSTONE'S great delusion that the sea divides. In reality it unites. That truth has still to make its way into the administration of the Post Office.

We hope that any disposition which Mr. GOSCHEN may have to move in this direction will be stimulated by the action of Lord ROSEBERY and the Imperialists who usually act with him. Mr. HENNIKER HEATON has made the question his own in the House of Commons. But in the House of Lords the field is clear. The question is certainly one on which the House of Lords has a right to be heard. Probably if Lord ROSEBERY were to give notice of a motion for a Select Committee or a Royal Commission on the subject of postal communication between the various parts of the QUEEN'S dominions, he would find his proposal anticipated by the QUEEN'S Speech. Certainly if the Government did take this course it would be the most popular announcement they could make.

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

V.—The Royal Navy. (*Concluded.*)

THE naval officer afloat can, it has been shown, live on his pay from about the age of twenty onwards. The difficulty, and it is a very grave one, is to keep him afloat. The difficulty is grave, because the interests of the individual and of the service are as things now stand radically and almost necessarily opposed. Unless an officer is on the employed list he is on half-pay, which means in almost any rank an income so reduced as to plunge him into serious financial embarrassment. The advantage of the individual is to avoid the half-pay list, but the exigencies of the service demand that there shall be a large half-pay list. Capable or fortunate individuals may keep their names generally off it, but the figures of the Navy List are imperative. A large number of officers must always be on half-pay. The navy has in this respect a totally different organization from the army. The half-pay list constitutes the Naval Reserve. We cannot dispense with it, nor cut it down. It is essential that we should have a large number of ships ready on an alarm of war to take the sea. The expense of maintaining them in commission during peace would be too heavy a burden upon the country; but the officers for them must be available, in touch with all the latest improvements, and in every respect up to date. Retired officers liable to recall in case of need will not do. Short of some complete scheme of reorganization for the navy, a very large proportion of the officers must therefore be in reserve; and it has hitherto been deemed impossible to keep them in reserve, and at the same time in active training, on any other terms than the half-pay system which at present prevails.

The numbers of the half-pay list vary year by year, and opinions vary widely as to the strength at which it should be maintained. The following, which is one of the latest estimates that have been made, will serve to give some idea of the average chances of any lad entering the navy as to length of service which he may have to make out in reserve. It is quoted from Admiral Colomb's book on Naval Retirement, in which he expresses the opinion that if we have—

Afloat (which means full pay).				Ashore (which means on half pay).
22 Flag Officers	We should have at the same time			78 Flag Officers.
88 Captains ...	,,	,,	,,	142 Captains.
110 Commanders	,,	,,	,,	130 Commanders.
450 Lieutenants	,,	,,	,,	350 Lieutenants.

This estimate allows, as is seen, for only 800 lieutenants, whereas the present authorized number is 1,000, and the proportion of the employed to the unemployed is considerably in excess of the proportion suggested. The scheme is quoted only in order to show that half-pay is not an accident nor an abuse to be escaped by good luck, or to be reformed by reorganization. It is an essential part of our naval system, and must be taken into consideration by every one who thinks of embracing a naval career. Modifications of this system may, of course, be possible. It has been suggested that lieutenants—in whose ranks the half-pay periods of non-employment are very seriously felt—might, when ashore, be employed at full-pay rate, very much to the advantage of the service, in passing through scientific courses. We are dealing at present only with what actually exists.

The principle of promotion by selection, with its necessary accompaniment, compulsory retirement, is the second consideration upon which an optimistic father, with the full-pay list beneath his eyes, would do well to reflect. Taking, for the convenience of the round numbers, the

STAGE AND SONG.

Rehearsals have again commenced at the Garrick Theatre. This time it is a new comedy, adapted from the French by Mr. Grundy, which is undergoing preparation under the experienced eye of Mr. Hare. The piece will be quite light in style, and the cast, which will include Mr. Hare himself, Mr. Charles Groves, and Miss Kate Rorke, will be an exceptionally short one. Neither Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mr. Forbes Robertson, nor Mr. Lewis Waller will play; so a complete revolution in the methods and clientele of the Garrick may be expected when the new comedy sees the light. The fact that Mr. Hare is making ready for a change in his programme does not necessarily imply that "La Tosca" is to be immediately withdrawn. The Garrick manager is merely looking forward to the time—it may be soon and it may be late—when sardous's play shall have ceased to attract the public. Lent—it must be borne in mind—is often a disastrous period for the theatres, and in the case of an expensive production like "La Tosca" it is always just as well to be on the safe side.

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Personally speaking, I shall be very glad to see Mr. Hare once more in a part worthy of his powers. Nothing could be better than this gentleman's stage management, but we can ill afford to lose so clever a character-actor for long from the ranks of our active histrions.

* * * * *

The difficulties at Her Majesty's have been smoothed over—at any rate for the present. Mr. Charles Harris and Mr. John R. Rogers opened negotiations on Saturday afternoon, with the result that on Monday Miss Minnie Palmer made her re-appearance in the character of Cinderella before a very good house. The "fortnight's notice" of the conclusion of the season is now posted in the hall of the theatre; but it is quite possible, I hear, that this will be withdrawn if business continues to wear so encouraging an aspect.

* * * * *

"A Man's Shadow," which will certainly remain in the Haymarket programme until Easter, will in all probability be followed by a new play from the pen of Mr. Buchanan. This in its turn will be succeeded by a piece to be adapted by Mr. Sydney Grundy from a French original which was anything but successful on the occasion of its original production in Paris.

* * * * *

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new comedy, which will be seen at Terry's Theatre some time next week, will be acted by Mr. Fred Kerr, Mr. Bernard Gould, Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Gertrude Kingston, and Mr. W. S. Penley. A title has not yet been decided upon.

I understand that Mrs. Langtry herself is responsible for a large portion of the stage business and general arrangement of to-night's revival of "As You Like It" at the St. James's Theatre. The Jersey Lily found, when she began to attend rehearsals, that certain innovations would interfere with her treatment of some of the scenes, and so she proceeded to take the bull by the horns, and became her own stage-manageress for the nonce.

* * * * *

The prospectus of the Philharmonic Society's coming season contains much promise of interesting items. A new symphony by Dvorak, a new orchestral suite by Moszkowski, and a fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra by Widor are all certain to excite much curiosity in the breast of the musical amateur. Those who rightly advocate the claims of our native composers will be gratified by the production of works from the pens of Mr. Frederick Cliffe and Mr. Goring Thomas.

* * * * *

The most curious incident at the Criterion Theatre on Saturday evening was the volley of forcible language which burst from the lips of Mr. Leonard Boyne—quite audibly to the whole audience—when the curtain had fallen on the second act. The first impression in the stalls was that Mr. David James had irritated "Cyril" by obtaining a laugh at a particularly serious moment; but the experts soon came to the conclusion that the accidental hiding of Mrs. Cuthbert's runaway letter was the cause of all the trouble.

* * * * *

So the Comedy Theatre will not be devoted to the interests of comic opera after all! The concern has been converted into a company with Mr. Charles Hawtrey as managing director, and farce of the free and frisky order will be chiefly relied upon.

* * * * *

There can be no question as to the strength of the company which Mr. George Alexander has engaged for his opening production at the Avenue Theatre. Messrs. Fred Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, and Albert Chevalier, balanced by Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, and Fanny Brough should indeed prove a powerful combination. Let us hope that "Dr. Bill" will be worthy of its interpreters.

* * * * *

When Mr. George Alexander leaves the Adelphi to appear in his new home, Mr. Laurence Cautley will take his place until the return of Terriss the Traveller.—It is said that Messrs Sims and Jacobi's opera, "The Spanish Queen," which was originally intended for the Avenue, has been placed upon Mr. Sedger's list at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

R. U. P.

authorized number of lieutenants at 1,000, and of flag officers at 100, which is near enough for practical purposes to the actual figures of the Navy List, the force of necessary elimination on the way up is clearly illustrated. Do what they may in the way of valour and intelligence, a rigid system of competitive promotion, otherwise known under the name of selection, must weed the ranks before the thousand at one end of the scale have been compressed into the hundred at the other. Promotion up to the rank of captain is made strictly by selection. After the rank of captain the man who holds on has a fair chance of coming to the top. If promotion passes by, retirement at given ages is compulsory. The successful career of a naval officer depends therefore entirely upon whether he is or is not selected for promotion; and the absence of technical competition between the lads examined for the *Britannia* is more than compensated by what is practically competition of another kind through all the earlier part of their professional career.

Here again we are confronted with a principle which throws the interests of individuals and the interests of the service into definite and inevitable opposition. Every lieutenant would like to have the assurance that he will some day reach the rank of admiral. The numbers which have been quoted show that this is impossible. Then, evidently, the interests of the service demand that the best men shall be selected to go on and pass through all the ranks. The vital question, both for the individual and for the service is, "On what principle is selection applied?" There are grumblers enough who will answer that the whole matter is a question of private interest, and that no one, however promising, or however fitted to serve his country in the highest ranks, has a chance of reaching them unless he be backed up at the Board of Admiralty. Considering the numbers of the unselected, such a charge may be held to be inevitable. But there is good ground to hope that it is unfounded. The most important step in the ascending ladder is the step from lieutenant to commander. Promotion for it is at the rate of 25 per year. A list is kept of eighty lieutenants who are to be promoted. The promotions are made in batches twice a year, and allowing perhaps five promotions throughout the year for odd cases, the batches are of about ten each time. The method adopted for their selection is that a copy of the promotion list is sent to each member of the Board of Admiralty, who marks upon it the names which he selects for promotion. A meeting is then called. The lists are produced. It sometimes happens that the same name has been re-marked upon them all. In such a case, of course, promotion is sure. The other names are then discussed. Each lord is called upon to state the reasons why his candidate should be promoted. The mere difference of the interests in question is a guarantee that good reasons are likely to have weight, and connections cannot in a discussion of the kind be permitted to prevail over merit which is known to the proposer of the name. Within the limits of mortal fallibility this seems a fair system. Besides this a more or less unconscious, but none the less effectual, process of selection is going on during the whole time of a man's service. Every officer under whom he serves has something to say to it. The lieutenant who does his best is pretty sure to be wanted again by his commanding officers, and so makes his way to the promotion list. The careless or indifferent young man drops out of the running and is heard of no more. As in every other profession, the man who is to succeed must rise above the ruck somehow or other. There may be instances of this being achieved by unfair influences, but the consensus of best-informed opinion seems to agree that they are rare, and that the young officer rises usually by his personal qualities of one sort or another. No one who knows the importance of a good flag lieutenant can, for instance, believe that the admiral, whose credit is interested and in whom the right of choice is invested, will take an incompetent cousin or friend's cousin in the place of a competent stranger, or if one admiral here and there has family feeling in such an abnormal development there will not be found many to imitate him.

Before leaving the subject it may, however, be well to say that a strong feeling exists alike in the navy and the army upon the wholesale manner in which claims for promotion are founded upon the mere fact of having been present in a campaign. The most incompetent donkey whose ship or whose regiment had the good luck to be chosen for active service will receive a medal and establish a claim for promotion, even though, in the opinion of every one who saw him at work, he did nothing to help and much to hinder the success of the campaign. If he happens to have been in a position of command, no matter how badly he may have acquitted himself, he will very likely get both promotion and a C.B. over the heads of men much more competent than himself. This is a misapplication of the principle of selection which calls loudly for reform.

The result, briefly summarized, of all that has been said is that the navy is a profession in which the selected few have, in spite of early hardships, every reason to be content. The prizes are worth winning, both from the honourable and the material points of view. Selection for them is, it is believed, fairly applied, and the lad of exceptional talent and energy has every chance of working his way up in this as he would with the same characteristics in any other profession. But no estimate of the profession as a whole would be correct which did not give full consideration to the position of the unselected. Let the ordinary unselected lieutenant of several years' standing describe a naval career, and he will find no name bad enough for it. The life of a dog, he says, without hope and without enjoyment, in which the fate of the great majority is to hang on as lieutenants with an income of under £300 a year to the age of forty-five, and then to retire on £300, which will keep a man as a bachelor, but leaves marriage as a gentleman always an impossibility. Selection, he admits, is made sometimes for ability, but results, in his opinion, much more frequently from interest, and the life meanwhile, though possible for a young fellow without means, is not worth having. It is possible, because on board ship there is no need to spend money, and scarcely any means of doing so. You are fed cheaply, but badly. You are lodged, but how? In a space which a footman would disdain on shore! You can live on your pay, but it is by spending years in foreign seas and probably in bad climates. You have neither the chances and excitements of public life nor the joys and dignities of home life. You are provided for, in fact, as a monk is provided for when he enters a monastery. If the Navy List were polled it would be found that 700 out of the 870 lieutenants now borne upon it curse the day that they were allowed to enter the profession, and would warn you, for God's sake, not to put a young fellow into it. No naval man can think of marriage till he is a captain, and then, suppose he marries, he has for the greater part of his existence to lead the life of a Franciscan friar. Every penny of his pay must be sent home to keep a wife whom he rarely sees, and an establishment in which he does not live. He is from that time forth as poor as a sub-lieutenant, and for what? For the pleasure of knowing that somewhere, with two thousand miles of ocean between them, he has a wife who may or may not be regretting his absence. To the suggestion that there are appointments on shore or in the home waters he replies, "Yes, for the select of the selected!" And of the yearly batch of lads who go up for examination he asserts that perhaps two have a chance of reaching the upper ranks. To all this there is little to reply except to bid him look round and consider what becomes of those who are left behind in other professions. The unsuccessful lawyer, the unsuccessful merchant, the artist whose pictures do not sell, the doctor to whom patients do not come, the journalist whose copy is returned with thanks, the curate who remains unselected in a remote country parish—would they not all be glad to be assured of £300 a year for the remainder of their lives? It is hard doctrine. But a profession must be judged on the whole by its prizes rather than by its penalties.

[The preceding portion of this article appeared on January 22.]

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The police who yesterday arrested Tom Mann did according to their kind. There was an obstruction in the street owing to a strike. Tom Mann, as president of the Dockers' Union, was general patron of the strike, *ergo* when Tom Mann is found in or near the crowd that is obstructing the street, run him in on a charge of obstruction. It does not matter in the least that he was endeavouring to free the street from obstruction. He is the leader of the strike, therefore he is responsible for all the consequences that follow from it, even when he can prove that he has exerted himself to the uttermost to prevent them. The action of the police in relation to Tom Mann yesterday was an epitome in miniature of the whole of our policy in relation to Ireland and the leaders of the national cause since the national movement began.

Fortunately yesterday the police were required to prove their general accusations before Mr. Marsham, an English magistrate, not of the Removable stamp, and Tom Mann had no difficulty in proving his innocence. What a pity it is that Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and others had not Tom Mann's opportunity of challenging their accusers before Mr. Marsham when they were denounced as responsible for all the excesses which they vainly endeavoured to check! It was not until the Special Commission was appointed that their side of the case was ever fully set before the British public, and then all practical interest in the question had disappeared.

Anti-Semitism threatens to finish Boulangism. General Boulanger himself is menacing the Anti-Semites with a manifesto if they persist in their agitation. But Anti-Semitism is a much more permanent force than Boulangism, for it represents the envy with which the Have-Nots regard the Haves. As M. Drumont frankly says, the campaign which he wages is not so much a war against the Jew as a war against the rich. By their wealth capitalists have might and power, but no responsibility. Let them take office and shoulder their responsibility, or let them disgorge. A novel alternative—Downing-street or Bankruptcy! We doubt, however, whether it will realize the hopes of its projector, who yesterday prophesied—

> Soon there will be neither Republicans nor Conservatives; a general reconciliation between the classes and masses will take place at the cost of the Jews.

It may be as well, in view of the approaching election in the Partick division, to tie the Tories down beforehand to their recognition of the contest as a test one. This, then, is what the *Standard* says this morning:—

> The contest in Lanarkshire will serve as a test of the progress of public opinion in Scotland.

This the *Standard* says, having "every reason to believe that the Unionists will hold the seat." Very well, then, but it must not wriggle out of its words if the Unionists have their majority reduced or lose the seat altogether.

Considering that under Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme Ireland was not to have a separate Mint, Post Office, or Customs of its own, we need not alarm ourselves about the ukase which has just amalgamated the Finnish Mint, Post Office, and Customs with those of the Russian Empire. At the same time that which may be a good thing in itself may occasion misgivings as an indication of a mistaken tendency. The inclination to establish a cast-iron uniformity throughout the Russian Empire is working no end of mischief in the Baltic provinces. It would be a thousand pities if the same evil craze were to destroy the tranquillity of the Russian Scotland.

The Tories are biting and barking over Mr. Chaplin's muzzles even as the dogs whose nature it is so to do. Here, in parallel columns, is what the two leading party organs say on the subject this morning:—

ARTICLE IN "MORNING POST."

> The case arising out of the bite of a dog which has just been tried before Mr. Justice Wills, follows closely upon a similar action heard last week in the county court at Guildford. Each of these incidents served in a marked degree to show the alarm, expense, and inconvenience which are entailed upon individuals, and in some degree upon the general public, by an ill-timed resistance to the muzzling regulations.

LETTER IN "STANDARD."

> The recent plausible reply of the President of the Board of Agriculture to the deputation from Kent was alike uncandid and shuffling. . . . The *Standard* has rendered infinitely good service to both man and dog by its masterly *exposé* of the whole sham—the scare and the remedy alike.

The *Standard*'s line is undoubtedly the popular one. Indeed, they say that unless the muzzle is quickly transferred from the doggies to Mr. Chaplin, there will not be a Primrose subscriber left in the home counties. What patriots the Tories are, to be sure!

Dr. Barnardo's case, which was before the Court of Appeal yesterday, is a good instance of the way in which rival religious bodies will move heaven and earth to make one proselyte. Nominally, the rights of the mother are at stake; but though the Master of the Rolls felt bound in law to enforce those rights, he was careful to say that he regarded them as a mere "blind" to the rivalry of Dr. Barnardo and the Roman Catholics. The latter are incurring heavy legal costs in order to pluck one little street-arab brand from the burning. Dr. Barnado, on the other hand, having obtained the first possession of his proselyte, is doing all he knows to keep him in the faith. And it looks as if Dr. Barnardo would win; for he is going to appeal to the House of Lords, which will tide the matter over another year or two easily, during which time the boy should surely be fast confirmed in his Protestantism.

Meanwhile, the real moral of the case is the serious defect of the English law in the matter of adoption. The boy Gossage was found deserted in the streets of Folkestone, and was sent to Dr. Barnardo's home. Thence he was taken to Canada by a gentleman who has since adopted him. Now, at length, his natural unnatural mother comes forward and demands her child. Counsel pretended that she was impelled by natural, maternal instincts; but Lord Esher made short work of that, saying—

> The mother is a bad and abandoned woman, and in violation of all her maternal duties she sold her child to an organ-grinder as though it had been a monkey, utterly reckless of what became of it. You cannot set her up as a saint now.

She is not a saint, but she has been "got at" by some Roman Catholic institution. Such rivalries for the possession of a deserted child ought not to be possible. When a "natural" parent has deliberately parted with the custody of a child, and some other person is willing to adopt that child, it ought to be possible to effect, by law, a complete transference of the rights and obligations of parentage from the natural to the adoptive parent. Such complete transference was a prominent feature of Roman law, and is to-day practised under the sanction of British authority all over India. But for some reason or another English law refuses to recognize this very valuable practice of complete and final adoption.

THE THEATRE AND THE MUSIC-HALL.

A CHAT WITH MISS AMY ROSELLE.

IF you should chance to journey Chelseawards and make your way through the artistic regions of Tedworth-square and Tite-street in the direction of the Embankment, you will eventually find yourself in the shadow of a lofty mass of red brick—yclept the Tower House. If, still pursuing your hypothetical course, you should then proceed to clamber up a long series of tiled staircases until you arrive at a door marked D, you may prepare to find yourself in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dacre. Mrs. Arthur Dacre—as all theatre-going England knows—is the clever actress who, under her more familiar stage name, Amy Roselle, has recently been the centre of attraction in the dramatic world by reason of the bold step which she has taken in seeking fresh laurels upon the music-hall boards. The heroine of so plucky an experiment could hardly fail to have many interesting things to say about her enterprise, and so it was (writes a representative) that I stormed the giddy heights of the Dacre "flat" the other afternoon and made known my mission. Mrs. Dacre is fortunately at home, but before I enter upon the serious business of the occasion her husband directs my attention to the many advantages of living above the level of the average chimney-pot. The swollen river and the pleasant purlieus of Battersea Park lie at my feet, while on a clear day, I am told, the prospect extends from the church at Harrow-on-the-Hill to the Paxtonian palace at Sydenham.

MISS AMY ROSELLE.

A NEW DRAMATIC DEPARTURE.

"I have just been admiring myself in the *Pall Mall Budget*," Mrs. Dacre begins. "The idea of contrasting me with Madame Vanoni is certainly a happy one. Of course you want me to tell you about the Empire. Well, my appearance there was really a matter of pure chance in the first instance. I met Mr. George Edwardes at dinner a few weeks back, and he broached the subject to me. I was some time considering his offer; but, though at first I hesitated to take so unprecedented a step, I found all the friends whom I consulted were so struck with the notion that I finally consented. Many people have suggested that I started with the idea that my efforts would tend to 'elevate' the variety entertainment. I have never claimed that, though I certainly think that a recitation is calculated to have a good effect on those who hear it if it is worth listening to. My sole thought was that the scheme might be attractive to the public by reason of its novelty, and that it would unquestionably be a new and beneficial experience for myself."

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TASK.

"Are the recitations, then, which you are giving at the Empire so different in character to the work you have done hitherto?"—"Quite different. Consider the size of the theatre and the constant movement in the auditorium. The style and method which one has to adopt are utterly distinct from ordinary stage acting. But my theory is that an actress is never perfect and has never finished studying. If this is so, the change to an entirely new sphere cannot fail to bring about good results. I firmly believe that the work I am doing now would be of immense advantage to any actress. Fortunately for me the Empire is very good for sound. I asked a friend to listen to me from the top of the theatre one evening, and he told me that he heard every word."

A WARM WELCOME.

"And what have you to say of your music-hall experiences so far, Mrs. Dacre?"—"I am more than pleased at the way in which I have been received both before and behind the curtain. From the directors down to the call-boy every one is kindness itself, and I have never been in a theatre where the stage and its surroundings were conducted with such order and regularity. The directors have all personally thanked me, and the public call me before the curtain twice every evening. Certainly the present programme must be an attractive one, for over £400 was taken at the doors last Saturday."

FREE TRADE AND FAIR TRADE IN "THE PROFESSION."

"Do you think that there will be a demand for actors and actresses in other music-halls?"—"Well, personally speaking, I have already had offers from three or four other managements; so it looks as if the movement would spread. Even the outlying halls, I hear, are anxious to secure actors with well-known names. After all, why should not actors and actresses appear in variety entertainments, so long as they confine themselves to their own legitimate business? Of course, if an actress proposed to come on and sing comic songs in a short skirt, the regular artistes might perhaps complain. But when she does something which the lady serio-comiques do not pretend or attempt to do, she surely does no harm to vested interests. As every one knows, the music-hall division have invaded the stage for some years past, and, besides this, it is well known that the dramatic profession is far more overcrowded and less able to stand competition than the music-hall ranks, which always appear to be strictly limited."

THE CHOICE OF RECITATIONS.

"What made you choose 'Rizpah' for your opening recitation, Mrs. Dacre?"—"Well, Mr. Edwardes wanted me to do a piece in character, with scenic surroundings, and it is very difficult indeed to hit on anything of this kind. I soon found, however, that the poem was too gloomy for a general audience and contrasted too violently with the rest of the entertainment. There was certainly something incongruous about such a sombre recitation in the middle of a light and amusing programme. 'The Woman and the Law' was far more successful. It couldn't be given in character of course, but it is so straightforward and dramatic that one could hardly fail to make an effect in it. It begins its story at once—

> In the criminal dock stood a woman alone—

and there is never a lull in the interest from first to last. I am now doing 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' which every one seems to like; but I hope soon to find another character piece. I should prefer something which would admit of a slight musical accompaniment; for nothing helps a dramatic situation so much as music."

THE "EMPIRE" PAYS HOMAGE.

"Then you are really quite content with your present occupation?"—"Oh, yes. But I am not going to leave the stage, as some people have said I intended doing. I am only practising a new kind of dramatic exercise. Whatever were the final result, however, of the step I have taken, I should never regret it, for I have received endless expressions of sympathy and encouragement from my professional brothers and sisters. In the theatre I am treated almost like the Queen of England. When I first went there Mr. Tressider, the stage-manager, gave up his room to me. But it was very hot and close, and so M. Wenzel, the conductor, has kindly placed his sanctum at my disposal. I am equally warmly welcomed by every one employed in the building. Even the ballet—the much-abused ballet—appreciate my work. There is not room for all of them to listen to my recitation at once, so they take it in turns to fill the small available space in the wings, and pay the greatest attention to every word I utter. Many of them sobbed bitterly at 'The Woman and the Law.'"

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITUATION.

"Then I may take it, Mrs. Dacre, that you in no way regret the step you have taken?"—"Certainly you may. I can only say that I am delighted to have been the pioneer in a movement which I feel sure will greatly benefit the theatre and the music-hall alike. The dramatic profession is not what it was. Salaries are higher, it is true, but engagements are far more precarious. Mr. Howe, of the Lyceum, will tell you that he was forty years at one theatre in the old days. I think actors and actresses generally would prefer that kind of engagement even if it involved lower salaries. At any rate there are always plenty of actors doing nothing nowadays, and I only hope that the work I have commenced will be followed up with good and permanent results."

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.*

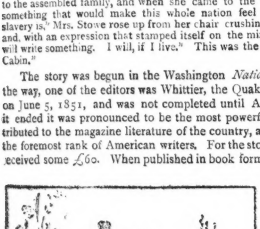
THE story of Harriet Beecher Stowe's life is pretty much the story of the production and success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Stowe has written some thirty books, and although at least one of them, in the opinion of some, approaches nearly in merit her chief work, it is with "Uncle Tom," and the influence it exerted, that her name is and will be associated. The desire to leave behind her some recollections of her life had been cherished by her for many years past, but failing strength and increased infirmities prevented its accomplishment. At her suggestion, and with her assistance, her son has compiled the present biography—a book full of interest, not only for what it tells us about a famous book, but for the side-light it sheds upon a great movement, and for the personal reminiscences and letters of many public personages which it contains.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE.

It was in 1811, at Litchfield, Connecticut, that Harriet Beecher Stowe was born. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. Most of her spare hours in early years were passed in her father's library. Dr. Beecher was a rigid Calvinist; and one day, to Harriet's surprise, he entered the room with Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" in his hand. "I had vowed," he exclaimed, "that no child of mine should ever read a novel; but there must be an exception to every rule." When Harriet had reached womanhood her father (in 1832) accepted the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati. Here the family remained for eighteen years, and it was here, with the slave State of Kentucky on the opposite side of the Ohio river, that she gained that experience of the slave trade without which "Uncle Tom" could never have been written. In 1836 she became the wife of Professor Calvin E. Stowe, and for the next seventeen years her life was a continuous struggle with poverty and sickness and family cares. Lane Seminary had in the meantime become a hotbed of Abolition, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe became an ardent Abolitionist. She contributed articles to several local anti-slavery papers, and otherwise exerted her influence against the vile traffic. In 1850 her husband received a professorship at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and the household removed thither. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, letter after letter was received by Mrs. Stowe describing the heartrending scenes which were the inevitable results of this terrible law; and one of these (from Mrs. Edward Beecher) had far-reaching results :—

> A member of Mrs. Stowe's family well remembers the scene in the little parlour at Brunswick when the letter was received. Mrs. Stowe read it aloud to the assembled family, and when she came to the passage, "I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is," Mrs. Stowe rose up from her chair crushing the letter in her hand, and, with an expression that stamped itself on the mind of her child, said, "I will write something. I will, if I live." This was the origin of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The story was begun in the Washington *National Era*—of which, by the way, one of the editors was Whittier, the Quaker poet, still with us—on June 5, 1851, and was not completed until April 1, 1852. Before it ended it was pronounced to be the most powerful production ever contributed to the magazine literature of the country, and Mrs. Stowe stood in the foremost rank of American writers. For the story as a serial the author received some £60. When published in book form, which it was very soon afterwards, it had an extraordinary run, one hundred and twenty editions, or over 300,000 copies, having been sold in America within a year: while in England no fewer than forty editions were disposed of within the same period. Letters poured in upon the author from many of the celebrities of the day. Longfellow thought the book "one of the greatest triumphs recorded in literary history, to say nothing of the higher triumph of its moral effect." The Prince Consort, Lord Carlisle, and Lord Shaftesbury were among those on this side of the Atlantic who wrote congratulating the author, and the poor professor's wife became the most talked-of woman in the world. Upon the invitation of the Glasgow Anti-Slavery Society, Mrs. Stowe, accompanied by her husband and her brother, sailed for Europe in 1853. Her reception everywhere was of the most cordial character. The aristocracy of the time hastened to do her homage, and Royalty condescended to receive her and pay her compliments. Among the functions she attended in London was the Lord Mayor's banquet, of which she wrote :—



MRS. STOWE'S HOME AT HARTFORD.

> Directly opposite me was Mr. Dickens, whom I now beheld for the first time, and was surprised to see looking so young. Mr. Justice Talfourd was also there with his lady . . . . We went into the drawing-room, where I was presented to Mrs. Dickens and other ladies. Mrs. Dickens is a good specimen of a truly English woman—tall, large, and well-developed, with a fine healthy colour, and an air of frankness, cheerfulness, and reliability. They were both people that one could not know a little of without desiring to know more.

One evening Mrs. Stowe spent at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cropper, and among those she met there were—

> Martin Farquhar Tupper, a little man with fresh, rosy complexion and cheery, joyous manners; and Mary Howitt, just such a cheerful, sensible fireside companion as we found her in her books, winning love and trust the very first moment of the interview.

At Stafford House Mrs. Stowe was the centre of a great gathering :—

> Lord Shaftesbury with his beautiful lady and her father and mother, Lord and Lady Palmerston, were there. Lord Palmerston is of middle height, with a keen dark eye and black hair streaked with grey. There is something peculiarly alert and vivacious about all his movements; in short, his appearance perfectly answers to what we know of him from his public life. . . . There were present also Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Granville. The latter we all thought very strikingly resembled the appearance of the poet Longfellow. . . . Archbishop Whately was there, with Mrs. and Miss Whately; Macaulay with two of his sisters, the Bishop of Oxford, Chevalier Bunsen and lady, and many more.

Many readers will remember the unfortunate Byron controversy in which Mrs. Stowe became involved. The matter is treated of at some length in the present volume. Mrs. Stowe's biographer admits that the expediency of the publication of Mrs. Stowe's first article on the subject is doubtful even to her most ardent admirers. All he cares to attempt is the vindication of Mrs. Stowe's purity of motive and nobility of intention in bringing the matter into notice; and this, we should think, will now be generally allowed. Mrs. Stowe thus describes her first meeting with Lady Byron :—

> We went to lunch with Miss R. at Oxford-terrace, where, among a number of distinguished guests, was Lady Byron, with whom I had a few moments of deeply interesting conversation. She is a slight figure formed with exceeding delicacy, and her whole form, face, and dress and air unite to make an impression of a character singularly dignified, gentle, pure, and yet strong. No words addressed to me in any conversation hitherto have made their way to my inner soul with such force as a few remarks dropped by her on the present religious aspect of England—remarks of such quality as one seldom hears.

The acquaintance thus formed continued to the close of Lady Byron's life, and the volume contains many interesting letters which passed between her ladyship and Mrs. Stowe. After her return to America, Mrs. Stowe threw herself heart and soul into the great slavery struggle. In 1855 and 1856 she found time to weave some of her unused facts into the story of "Dred," which was suggested by the famous negro insurrection, led by Nat Turner, in Eastern Virginia in 1831. A year later Mrs. Stowe and her husband again visited England, and, regarding a reception by the Queen, Professor Stowe said :—

> The Queen seemed really delighted to see my wife. She pointed us out to Prince Albert, who made two most gracious bows to my wife and two to me, while the four Royal children stared their big blue eyes almost out looking at the little authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." . . . She (the Queen) is a real nice little body, with exceedingly pleasant, kindly manners.

"Dred" was a great success in England, a hundred thousand copies having been disposed of in four weeks. The Queen said she preferred it to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The following extract from one of Mrs. Stowe's letters at this time is interesting :—

> The critics scold and whiffle and dispute about it ["Dred"]; but on the whole it is a success, so the *Times* says, with much coughing and hemming, and standing first on one foot and then on the other. If the *Times* were sure we would beat in the next election "Dred" would go up in the scale; but as long as there is that uncertainty it has first one line of praise and then of blame.

At Stoke Park Mrs. Stowe and her husband stayed for some time with Lady Mary and Mr. Labouchere, and there they met Lord Dufferin, who is thus described :—

> He is one of the most entertaining young men I have seen in England, full of real thought and noble feeling, and has a wide range of reading. He had read all our American literature, and was very flattering in his remarks on Hawthorne, Poe, and Longfellow. I find J. R. Lowell less known than he deserves to be.

Of a visit to Charles Kingsley Mrs. Stowe wrote :—

> We knocked at the door, and were met in the hall by a man who stammered a little in his speech, and whose inquiry, "Is this Mrs. Stowe?" was our first positive introduction. He is tall, slender, with blue eyes and a hale, well-browned face, and somewhat loose-jointed withal. . . . He is a nervous, excitable being, and talks with head, shoulders, arms, and hands, while his hesitance makes it the harder.

On Mrs. Stowe's return after a third visit to Europe the Civil War broke out. One of her sons enlisted in the Federal Army, and we get some interesting glimpses of the stirring times which followed. When the war closed and emancipation was proclaimed, Mrs. Stowe purchased a beautiful home in Florida, and thither she retired every winter and engaged in literary work. The best known of her minor works are "The Minister's Wooing" and "The Pearl of Orr's Island." It was while in Florida that her correspondence with George Eliot took place, the details of which find a place in the biography. At the close of the winter of 1883-4 Mrs. Stowe made her home permanently at Hartford, Connecticut, where she still resides. The most noteworthy event of her later years was the celebration in Boston in 1882 of her seventieth birthday. It took the form of a garden party, at which the *literati* of America attended. A poem which Whittier wrote for the occasion concluded as follows :—

> And when with sins and follies past
> Are numbered colour-hate and caste;
> White, black, and red shall own as one
> The noblest work by woman done.

A more graceful tribute could scarcely have been paid her, and she is now calmly waiting the end, thankful that in her years of active service she was able to accomplish so much on behalf of the oppressed and those that had no helper.

* "Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe." Compiled from her Letters and Journals. By her Son. Charles Edward Stowe. (Sampson Low.)

City Notes.

TELEPHONE CHARGES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

As the National Telephone Company has reduced the charge for the use of its exchange in Manchester and Liverpool to £15, making those towns on a level with Glasgow, London subscribers will begin to ask why they should continue to pay £20. The fact that the company's patents will soon expire and that competition thereafter will be possible, makes the cheapening and improving of the service the wise policy. With respect to the trunk service, there is still a gap of three or four miles, which remains open owing to the difficulties as to wayleaves. In a few weeks, however, the lines should be complete, and then there will be telephonic connection between the metropolis and Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and the North generally. Experiments which have been made over the lines so far as completed have been very satisfactory. London subscribers will be charged so much per call for the use of the trunk lines, but the amount is not yet fixed.

THE FALL IN NITRATES.

Nitrate shares have been falling persistently for some time, and so far it has been found impossible to secure that union among the companies to reduce production which is believed to be the only remedy for the depression in prices. Nitrate of soda is now quoted 8*s.* 6*d.*, and is to be forced still lower, to starve out the dissentient company, as compared with 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* a year ago, and stocks are so large that a reduction of something like a third on the total shipments from Chili last year will be necessary this year to balance supply and demand. The drop from the exaggerated premiums of last year has been tremendous, and although several stand at a good premium still, the larger number are now at a discount :—

Company.	Shares.	Highest 1889.	Present.	Fall.
Primitiva	£5	3⅜	16	2½
Liverpool	5	3½	14	2½
San Jorge	5	1¾	5½	7/8
Colorado	5	12	5	7
San Pablo.....	5	1⅝	4¼	1¼
Santa Luisa	10	11	7½	3½
San Donato	5	8¼	4	4½
Anglo-Chilian	10 (£8 paid)	6¼	5½	¾
Rosario.....	5	5	3½	1½
Lauta	10	9¼	8	1¼
San Sebastian	5	6½	2½	4
Tamarugal	5	5½	2½	3
Santa Rita	5	4¼	3	1¼
Julia	5	3	1	2
Nitrate Railway	10	28¼	17	11¼
Taltal ,, ...	5	8¼	5¼	3

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF ROME.

One of the most notable schemes for transmitting electric power to great distances is that which has been undertaken by an Anglo-Roman company for the illumination of Rome. At present steam is employed, but the company has undertaken to utilize the hydraulic power which can be obtained at Tivoli, 20 miles distant, and to transmit the electric current from there to Rome, in order to illuminate the town on a much larger scale. The company will set up at Tivoli the turbines, the dynamos and all the necessary apparatus, so as to obtain 1,700 horse-power (electric). The current will be transmitted by means of overhead wires as far as a receiving station near Porta Pia. From there the electric light will be distributed in the town by two systems; an overhead system will serve for public illumination and an underground one for private illumination.

COST OF ADVERTISING ISSUES.

Recent cases in the law courts have shown that promoters of companies which are not above suspicion have often to disburse very large sums for advertising. That is the penalty they are ready to pay to unscrupulous critics to ward off attack. What is paid in an ordinary way does not appear to be excessive for the service rendered. Mr. Horne-castle, in his "Manual," says that, putting it roughly, an expenditure of £1,000 is necessary for an issue of £50,000; £1,500 for £100,000; and £2,000 to £2,500 for over £100,000. This is for newspapers alone.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with: It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma preserved by a special process of roasting.

The Ladies' Corner.

Some indication of the widespread interest taken in Sister Rose Gertrude is afforded by the fact that since the interview with her was published in these columns a few days ago, Messrs. Greene and Simpson, the photographers at Bath, have sold no less than 550 copies of the young lady's photograph.

* * * * *

A New York reporter has been interviewing Mr. Jose de Navarro, the father of the young gentleman whom Miss Mary Anderson is going to marry. "I know," said the future father-in-law, "that she thinks a great deal of Antonio, who is about thirty years old. Frequently before producing a new piece she has him attend her rehearsals, relying greatly upon his criticisms and following out his suggestions. His criticisms of her acting are not always flattering, either—which, perhaps, gives them more weight with Miss Anderson. There is one thing I do know, and that is that Miss Anderson is quite desirous of quitting the stage, for she does not love the work. Why, she did everything in the way of reason to keep Mrs. James Brown Potter from going on the stage, and tried to discourage her by telling her what hard work the life entailed. I have been of the opinion that Miss Anderson would quit the footlights to enter a convent, for she is devoutly religious. I never, therefore, considered the matter of affection as interpreted by lovers' wooings in connection with Miss Anderson and my son. But it's hard to tell what pranks Cupid has cut up during their absence."

* * * * *

One of the most novel additions to any costume is the "Zouave," an ornamental bodice, worn over the ordinary bodice. The Zouave is always made of velvet, and is a very pretty addition to a dress. A tailor-made gown can at once be smartened up for afternoon wear by a Zouave, and an evening dress which has seen its best days will look nice at the theatre with the addition of one of these bodices with a Vandyke collar.

* * * * *

Flowers are fading as trimmings for evening dresses, and the fashion is setting in towards birds and insects. Flights of jet swallows are seen fleeing across the skirt of an evening dress. Perhaps the bodice will be ornamented with a swallow, too. Huge butterflies made of jet, gold tinsel, or of pearls and iridescent beads, are made large enough to come right across the front of the bodice of an evening dress. The wings are outspread, and the butterflies are said to be modelled from natural specimens. Smaller butterflies hover about the shoulders and on the skirt.

* * * * *

A Regent-street restaurant company who sell Hungarian confectionery and other dainties have hit on a new idea to attract customers. If a shillings-worth of edibles are purchased, the customer gets a ticket entitling her or him to a photo taken in a studio upstairs. The photo is carte size. The photographer, on being asked how he made the system pay, answered: "We give people such good photos that they come again for more, for which they pay ready money. The people are very incredulous, though. They laugh and giggle and say they never expect to get the photo, though they give me the sitting. One woman said that if I took the photo she didn't think it would be worth anything. That is rather painful; but I am partially repaid at their surprise when they see the photo."

* * * * *

Every one has doubtless read, either in the original or in the charming English edition, M. Alphonse Daudet's sketches of "Artists' Wives." One might naturally imagine from that bitter book that M. Daudet himself had been especially unfortunate in the matrimonial line,—or that he had, at least, been unlucky enough to have chosen an uncongenial or unsympathetic partner. Such is, however, not the case. Mdme. Daudet is not only a congenial helpmate, but is herself a shining light in the world of letters. She is not at all pedantic, nor does her learning, which is so unkind to some "literary ladies," sit heavily upon her. She regards her duty to her family and to society as holding the first place, and modestly keeps her attainments in the background. The Thursday evening receptions in the Daudets' hospitable salon, Rue Bellechasse, are delightful gatherings, and of these Mdme. Daudet is the life and soul. No stranger who makes his first call there—who for the first time sees the graceful hostess, so hospitable, pleasant, attentive to every one's wants—would imagine her to be what she really is. He would think her merely the most charming of women, and the most bright in conversation and repartee. The secret of this charm (says the *Figaro*) is that she remains a woman in her art as well as in her life, and does not make the fatal mistake common to most "L. L.'s" (as Dickens calls them) of trying to ape man, to be only his weaker echo.

* * * * *

These réunions are of the most friendly character, and do not in the least jar with the Daudets' family life. Mdme. Daudet stimulates the talk, her husband throws in a picturesque word every now and then, and all the guests are pleasantly drawn out to their best advantage. The hostess leads while seeming to follow the conversation, and knows exactly the right thing to say to each person. A pretty little fair girl, the daughter of the house, is petted by all her father's friends, while her small brother is engrossed with books of travel in a corner; and the eldest son takes a lively part in the conversation of the grown-ups, while doing the honours of the best cigars, and presently drawing away to the billiard-room such as have yearnings in that direction.

* * * * *

Mdme. Daudet, as a writer, is very refined in style and thought. She has never written a novel, but "each one of her books," says the *Figaro* writer, contains the essence [of innumerable novels. In her work; "Impressions de Nature et d'Art," the critic never becomes pedantic. Things present themselves to her mind as beautiful or ugly: the latter she charitably endeavours not to see]; and by her pen, she makes the former appear better than the reality. Then she has written "Fragments d'un Livre Inédit," which contains some pathetic touches; and, last but not least, "Enfants et Mères," the book which gives the best idea of her powers. It contains great maternal feeling, with truth to nature, and all the poetic feeling of childhood. There have been occasional rumours of a literary co-operation between Mons. and Mdme. Daudet—especially with reference to the "Nabab," which, from the dedication to friends in a few presentation copies, seemed to betray joint work. However, it has now been decided that the co-operation, if it could so be called, was involuntary—just such as would result from daily influence, from a "marriage of minds" for neither husband or wife ever altered a line in each other's books.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

PEPPER, Professor. "The True History of the Ghost; and All About Metempsychosis." (Cassell and Co.)
[Boards. Pp. 46. Price 1*s.*]

PROWER, NELSON. "Reggie Abbott; or, The Adventures of a Swedish Officer." (George Redway.)
[A novel in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 314.]

WILDE, Lady. "Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland." (Ropes and Drowley.)
[Contributions to Irish Lore. Cloth. Pp. 256.]

WRAY, J. JACKSON, and T. JACKSON WRAY. "Old Crusty's Niece." (Nisbet and Co.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 316.]

YOUNG, Sir FREDERICK. "A Winter Tour in South Africa." (E. A. Petherick and Co.)
[Reprinted, with additions, from the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Cloth. Pp. 174. Illustrations and map.]

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY. VOL. I.

Quite characteristic of the country of its birth is the speed with which the "Century Dictionary" is being pushed forward. It seems only yesterday that we reviewed the first part of the publication, and lo! Mr. Fisher Unwin now sends us the first volume (A—Concepchalitidæ). Whatever the defects of the work may be, the paper and printing are admirable, as might be expected from their American origin; while the "Century," it will be seen, is now well abreast of Dr. Murray.

Bord's Pianos.—Per cent. discount for cash or 1*s.* per month (Second-hand, cor. 6*d.* per month on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 14, SOUTH AMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of nineteenpence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Le-o, Lauri, Inn-, Griffiths Brothers, Cotterell, Conway, Leopold Brothers, Bellchambers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Fandelle, Hewitt, Anca, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Tamed Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mazeli ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Geo-Geo and his Wonderful Pet, Jessica, the Learned and Unique Shetland Mare, the Misses Sylvester (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performance. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Private Box Office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LEIGH.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR. By H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—MORE CHANGES. THIS DAY the Programme consists of a remarkable succession of novelties. Two Special Varieties at 3 and 8. Doors open at 12. Unique ILLUSION. Admission Sixpence. Children Sixpence.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Six Wonderful Elephants, specially and exclusively engaged.—Miss Amy Tilley; The Sisters Leyton, in their novel dance; Brothers Harold; Hutine's Wonderful Dogs; The Brothers Belso and their Donkey; Tregetour.—TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Regal Aerial Aquarites: Griffin and Marks (Silence and Fun); the Harrison Troupe; Professor Cross; Comet Solo by Mr. A Webb. Twice daily. Picture Galleries, New Natural History Collection, Fish Kangaroo, &c., on view all day.—No extra charge.—Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment at 5.30 and 9.55.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STANLEY SHOW of CYCLES OPENS TO-DAY, and will remain open till 10 P.M. on SATURDAY, February 1st. No extra charge. GRAND PANTOMIME, ALADDIN, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING (except Fridays) at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s. Palace open to-day, 10 to 9.30. Admission 1s., children half-price.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. During the afternoon Mrs. HUNT'S Lady Orchestra will perform.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SIGNOR'S Japanese Knife-Throwing and Mountain Climbers. In National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the QUEEN at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve, 6d.

NIAGARA AND LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Counters, Refreshments and Teas. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. Rail to the YORK and HAVMARKET WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

BBBB AA RRRR NN N U U M M SSS
B B A A R R NN N U U MM MM S
BBBB AAAA RRRR N N N U U M M M SSS
B B A A R R N NN U U M M M S
BBBB A A R R N NN UUU M M M SSS

LAST THREE WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and All Are Saturday, Feb. 8, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London Season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every provision made for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There was never anything like it," will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember that

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. All are Saturday, Feb. 8, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre, Boxes, 5s., and 4s., according to position; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; front circle, 3s.; seats 2s., 1s., and 6d., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performances, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. At each Exhibition seats cannot be taken in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tress, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s. and 2s. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 28 to April 1 next.

"EXTENSION" STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The summer gathering of University Extension students at Cambridge, while organized on the lines of the Oxford Summer Meeting, will be, of a more formal and strictly educational character, and limited to those students who desire to devote the time to serious and systematic study. Much interest is taken in these summer meetings by the students connected with the London Extension Society, and many of them are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. Two studentships of £10 each will be offered—one by Lady Stanley of Alderley and another by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies—for competition at the various centres in London, which will enable the successful students to attend the summer meeting at either Oxford or Cambridge.

MR. D'OYLY CARTE IN AMERICA.

D'Oyly Carte arrived on Sunday, and was (says a New York telegram) dumbfounded on learning of the fiasco of "The Gondoliers." He said that he was particularly hurt at being charged with niggardliness. The company might be incompetent, but it was not cheap, and it cost £100 a week more than the "Mikado company." He explained the failure by insufficient rehearsals and by the company losing heart from the first night by adverse notices. He would see the performance, and if necessary would have an entirely new cast out from London.

AN ARCHBISHOP ON SOCIALISM AND CO-OPERATION.

The Archbishop of York the other night attended the annual soirée of the Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society and delivered an address, in the course of which he said that co-operation had some slight connection with the Socialism of the Continent, and yet it was as different as possible. There would never be a social Democracy established in this country, and ten or twenty generations would have passed away before it even came within the sphere of practical politics on the Continent. The key to the difference between co-operation in England and the German scheme of Social Democra y was found in the difference in the minds of the people of the two countries. It was easy for the German to adopt his scheme, because it was all on paper, and only on paper; but the English system of co-operation was in action, and there was no fear of its stability. Co-operation had for its end the elevation of the working classes; it was teaching the people thrift, the love of justice, and sympathy for each other. The great opprobrium of modern civilization was the constantly increasing wealth and luxury on the one hand, and the increasing number of those who either could not or would not earn their bread, and who were in danger of starvation. This difference between the two classes was not to be removed by a fresh scramble; it was not to be done by acts of violence Before this great Socialistic change could be brought about it would be necessary to change the whole nature of man.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., was charged by Mr. Smith-Barry, M.P., before the magistrates at Douglas, County Cork, yesterday, with using language tending to a breach of the peace. The evidence of the complainant and others having been taken, the hearing was adjourned.

FOURTH EDITION.

AFTER THE GREAT GALE.

Further reports of disasters in the gale have been received. All the steamers running short distances, as from Calais to Dover, were detained much beyond their usual time. The ocean-going vessels which arrived reported fearful seas, necessitating the passengers being kept under closed hatches, and that officers and members of the crew had, in several instances, sustained serious injuries.

A thick mist hangs over the Channel this morning.

THE STORMY VOYAGE OF THE "PARIS."

The passenger steamer *Paris*, which left Dieppe for Newhaven early on Sunday morning, arrived at Dover yesterday afternoon (as stated in our later editions) after a perilous voyage of nearly forty hours. When about half across Channel one of the steamer's floats was smashed by the heavy seas, and the vessel drifted about in a helpless condition until a Sunderland steamer came to her rescue. A hawser was passed to the disabled vessel, but it broke, and the Dieppe steamer drifted over to the French coast. After being nearly washed ashore, the steamer was got to sea again, and drifted up Channel to the Goodwin Sands. The gale having moderated, the steamer made for Dover, and landed her passengers.

THE OVERDUE ATLANTIC LINERS.

The *Erin* is the only overdue steamer whose arrival is, a New York telegram says, now despaired of. The almost equal anxiety regarding the *Sir William Armstrong* has ended by the arrival of the vessel. storm-battered, but without having sustained great injury. The *Adria* (reports having passed sixty miles of icebergs. The *Prussian*, at Halifax, declares that the winds were of such velocity that the waves were beaten down; thus the decks were kept dry, but to pass along them was nearly impossible.

CATTLE WASHED ASHORE.

This morning the carcases of several cattle were washed up in Cardigan Bay. The animals have evidently come from an American cattle boat. There is also a quantity of wreckage coming ashore.

RAISING A LOAN TO REPAIR DAMAGES.

Last night a telegram was received by the Sandgate local board sanctioning the raising of a temporary loan to repair the damage caused by the gale and the tremendous seas. The chairman of the board has forwarded a notice to the County Council, holding that body responsible for the main road at the west of the parade, where there is now only room for one vehicle to pass.

A BARQUE ASHORE.

Our Plymouth correspondent telegraphs: The Nova Scotian barque *Howard A. Turner*, ran ashore near Samorna Cove, Cornwall, last night. She was slighted about six o clock in the evening in tow of a steamer off Cape Cornwall going up Channel, and refused lifeboat assistance. The steamer afterwards parted from the barque and continued on her journey, the former shortly afterwards running ashore. The barque bears evidence of having experienced very rough weather.

WRECKS IN FOREIGN WATERS.

Lloyd's agent at Sydney telegraphs under date of January 28:—British steamer *Dromore*, from London for Sydney, is ashore at Kam Head, and will probably be a total wreck. Crew taken off by the *Wendouree*, and will arrive at Sydney to-night.

Lloyd's agent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs, under date of January 27, as follows:—Considerable damage has been caused by a hurricane at Buenos Ayres. The Norwegian barque *Ogder*, from Cardiff, and the British steamer *Prince Llewellyn*, from Buenos Ayres for the Continent, have been in collision. The former vessel sank. The latter is badly damaged, is aground, and the forehold full of water. Some 600 tons of maize is damaged.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN NORTH WALES.

Snow has fallen heavily over North Wales during the night and continued to fall in large flakes this morning. All the mountain ranges are thickly enveloped in snow, while many of the country roads are already rendered impassable by the snowdrifts. Much apprehension is felt by upland farmers, who have thousands of sheep in the snow.

THE STRIKE AT HAY'S WHARF.

The executive of the Dock Labourers' Union issued a placard this morning enjoining all members not to handle goods in vans or barges from or for Hay's Wharf, also to totally block the steamers *Acacia*, *Accrington*, *Benamain*, and *Berwick*. Fortunately for the proprietors the tea season has nearly ended or the consequences would be much more serious, large quantities of tea being landed at this wharf. The steamer *Devonshire*, from New Zealand, arrived in the South West India Dock last night with 28,000 carcases of mutton and a large general cargo.

This morning about 200 non-union men and boys went to work at Hay's Wharf in spite of the efforts of the pickets to persuade them to the contrary, but shortly after nine the majority of them were discharged. Tom Mann, McCarthy, and others were early on the scene, their chief duties being directed to induce carmen to return unloaded. In this they were only partially successful, some of the men waiting for instructions from the secretary of the Carmens' Union.

Last night, at the meeting of the executive of the Dock Labourers' Union, it was decided to pay out of their funds 5s. per week strike money to carmen and lightermen, in addition to the strike pay they will receive from their own union.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Justice Manisty made favourable progress during yesterday. His strength was better last evening, and he was able to take nourishment and enjoy good rest. This morning it was reported that his lordship had passed a good night, and that his condition showed a decided improvement.

WILL OF THE LATE DR. CHARLES MACKAY.

The will of the late Dr. Charles Mackay has been proved by the sole executrix, his daughter, Miss Minnie Mackay, and the value of his personal estate has been sworn at £2,629 15s. 10d.

MR. STANLEY AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Mr. Stanley has (a Cairo telegram says) moved into a quiet private hotel, where without interruption he can write out in detail the full history of his mission. Surgeon Parke has been well entertained at three banquets by the English and foreigners at the Freemasons at Alexandria, where Dr. Parke was formerly stationed. Lieutenant Stairs and Mr. Jephson leave to-day for the Continent. Mr. Nelson remains at Cairo for the present, but the whole party will rejoin when Stanley proceeds to England.

A BIG CHINESE ORDER FOR KRUPP'S.

Krupps have just received a very large order from the Chinese Government for guns for the defence of the mouth of the Peiho, to the amount of £200,000.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone leave Hawarden for London to-morrow in order to attend the wedding on Thursday of Mr. Henry Gladstone with Miss Maud Rendel. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone will leave London for All Souls' College, Oxford (of which he is an honorary Fellow), where he will reside until the meeting of Parliament.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will assemble on the 11th of February. Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith have issued the customary circulars to their supporters in the Lords and Commons.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE.

Telegrams received at Lisbon from Mozambique announce that the agreement made by the late Government with Lord Salisbury is being carried out as rapidly as possible by the local authorities. The new Cabinet at Lisbon is (the *Times* says) determined to adhere strictly to the engagements entered into with England by its predecessors.

The death is announced of the Rev. H. S. Fagan, rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, well known through his advocacy of Home Rule.

The Christmas holidays of the Eton boys, which were prolonged for a week in consequence of the influenza epidemic, terminate to-morrow, when the lower-form boys return to the school.

THE HORRORS OF TURKISH RULE IN CRETE.

CHRISTIANS SHOT DOWN AND MUTILATED.

In a letter on the sufferings of Christians in Crete sent by the *Daily News* correspondent at Canea he writes:—It will suffice to state that, in spite of the solemn assurances of the recent firman and Chakir Pasha's subsequent proclamation, not a single political prisoner has been released in consequence of these official instruments. The many hundreds of the prisoners who are languishing in the various gaols of the island, and other parts of the Turkish Empire, are daily increased.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

All prisoners on their way to prison continue to be cruelly cudgelled and inhumanly treated by the troops, and particularly by the Albanian gendarmes. The Albanian gendarmes when they bring in prisoners are in the habit of inquiring into the financial condition of each. The well-to-do are put into the worst dens until they pay for their transfer to a better cell with a few Turkish pounds. It would be tedious to describe in detail the excesses of the military authorities who are entrusted with the public security and order. They rob houses and shops on the pretext of searching for arms, as in the recent case of a shopkeeper of Málleme, not far from this city, they beat the Christians because they do not dance at their command and pleasure, as in the case of two peasants from Frasi, who, having refused to comply with the command of the patrol to dance, were beaten and carried to prison. This pretty scene took place on the 16th ult. in a public-house of this city, under the eyes of his Excellency Chakir Pasha.

OPPRESSION OF CHRISTIAN PEASANTRY.

New taxes are imposed on the peasantry without consulting the General Assembly. The Christians must contribute for the erection of Turkish houses and mosques. If they refuse to do so, they are bastinadoed and imprisoned. The inhuman practice of shooting down every Christian who does not stop at the first command of the dreaded authorities is still fully exercised by the Albanians, who have become a veritable plague to this island. Two Sphakians, named Markakis and Pramatefakis, were shot dead on the 10th ult. at Mouri, and another, called Emmanuel Vlastinakis, on the 30th ult., in the plain of Canea. The corpse of the first named (Markis) was shockingly and indecently mutilated. Many abominations of this kind committed by the Imperial authorities in the interior have escaped public notice. Practically there is no communication between the various places of the interior. Residents in Crete are reduced, to the necessity of being content with verbal intelligence and rumours. One of the late revealed horrors took place some time ago near Spinalonga, an islet inhabited by Turks exclusively. Two corpses were thrown up by the sea. Their examination proved that they were those of Christians, father and son, named Kapetanakis Allas Mantikakis. The Turks of Spinalonga hastened to despatch one of their co-religionists to some other place by small boat, and justified the murder of the said Kapetanakis by the alleged disappearance of a Mussulman, whom they represented as having been murdered by Christians. The corpses of the said father and son showed that they must have suffered a terrible end. The father had his head cut open by a life from the crown to the throat, and the son had his vertebræ severed.

MILITARY BALLOONING IN INDIA.

It has hitherto been contended (writes a correspondent) by supposed experts that ballooning for warlike purposes is only practicable where coal gas is available for inflation, and that—at all events for tropical climates—the use of the Montgolfier or hot-air balloon is altogether impossible. This theory was finally dispelled on the 13th of this month, when Mr. Percival Spencer made a successful ascent in his patent asbestos balloon from a spot at Secunderabad, Central India, situated at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea level. The ascent was made with the concurrence of the military authorities, who told off twenty-five men of the Bedford regiment to assist in the experiment, and in the private view a concourse of Europeans and natives. The inflation was effected by the burning of methylated spirit inside the balloon, while the soldiers held it until the word was given to "let go," when the aeronaut sailed slowly skywards, descending after attaining a very considerable height by his parachute. The extreme rarity of the atmosphere at the elevation mentioned greatly enhanced the value of the experiment.

WHITE GLOVES AND—EXTRA POLICE!

A Dungarvan correspondent writes:—At the presentment sessions for the county at large, held on Saturday (Mr. J. Quinlan, J.P., presiding), Mr. James M'Grath, C.E., called attention to item of 11s. 7½d., which appeared on the sheet in the name of the Paymaster-General for the supply of extra police. He said: I do not see the necessity for an extra police force in this county, when at every sessions from one end of the county to the other the county court judge, Mr. Waters, was presented with white gloves. (Hear, hear.) We are one of the most peaceable counties in Ireland, and still the ratepayers are saddled with close on £1,000 a year for the support of extra police. What are the police doing for this money? Why, there were some cattle stolen near my place recently, and the police can find no trace of the robbers." After some discussion the presentment was put, and the three ustices present voting in its favour, it was declared passed.

A CRUEL HOAX ON OLD PEOPLE.

Several aged persons were yesterday elected as recipients of the Oken's Charity, at Warwick. The married couples receive 8s. per week for life, and the single persons 5s. per week. A hoax which took place on the 124 applicants for the charity, who in each case received a postcard (with the Coventry postmark) at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the following word written upon it:—"Oken's Charity. You wish to claim the above charity; you must be at the court-house to-day at two o'clock. By order of the committee." As a result all the old people hurried up to the court-house, only to find that they had been hoaxed. Many of the victims were over eighty years of age.

A SUCCESSFUL WEST-END BURGLAR.

For some months past the well-to-do residents of South Kensington, Earl's-court, and other fashionable districts have been receiving the predatory visits of an accomplished scoundrel, still at large, whose single-handed operations, suggestive of Charles Peace, account to the detective police for very nearly fifty burglaries, sometimes as many as five in one night. The dinner hour was usually the time selected for his visits, and in the majority of instances he got away without any alarm with portable valuables. On other occasions, however, he has experienced hairbreadth escapes, one of the most exciting of which took place on the night of the 3rd inst., when he broke into Miss Armstrong's residence, 97, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, and stole jewellery worth £300, after having the same night burglariously entered four other houses in the immediate locality, from one of which—that of Mr. Bushby—he carried off property valued at £15, and turned out the servants' bedrooms. In Elm Park-gardens a terrified servant met the burglar walking downstairs with his boots in one hand and a small black bag and a gimmy in the other. He told the girl that if she cried out he would blow her brains out, and panic-stricken she allowed him to open the front door and run into the street.

Early on Saturday morning the premises of the Tobacconists' Outfitting Company were entered by burglars, who gained an entrance through the skylight, and a large quantity of Havanna and British cigars, tobacco, and tobacconists' fancy goods were stolen, safe and desks broken open, and documents and papers strewn about. A large quantity of goods which the burglars could not remove was destroyed and trampled upon.

GENERAL BOOTH AS A LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER.

In a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Rugg moved for a rule nisi calling upon Mr. Lushington, a metropolitan police magistrate, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue calling upon him to state a case in the matter of the prosecution of General Booth for keeping an unregistered lodging-house. General Booth was first prosecuted by the police before Mr. Busbby when it was shown that the house complained of was a house opened by General Booth to provide a shelter at night for women and girls during the "Jack the Ripper" scare. Mr. Busby held that the Act which provided for the registration of common lodging-houses did not apply to a home of this kind, which was conducted as a charitable institution, and dismissed the charge. The police, however, laid another information, and the case this time came before Mr. Lushington who came to an exactly opposite decision to that arrived at by Mr. Bushby, convicted General Booth and refused to state a case. Their lordships granted a rule nisi.

Lord Rothschild, as president of the Great Synagogue in St. James's-place, Aldgate, has issued invitations to a solemn funeral service to be held there on Thursday afternoon next in honour of the late Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler).

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have come to London, where they will remain for about ten days, when Lady Aberdeen, acting on the advice of her doctor, will go the South of England for some months for the sake of rest, so as to ensure her complete recovery.

Mr. Francis Compton, Q.C., who has sat in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest for one of the divisions of Hampshire since 1880, has, it is said, decided to retire at the close of the present Parliament. The Honble Scott Montagu, son of Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, and nephew of the Duke of Buccleuch, is spoken of as the probable Conservative successor.

THE REPORT OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Sir James Hannen, who is well known for his strict adherence to the written word of the law, is (a London correspondent hears) undessoed to hold that, as Parliament gave no direction to whom the Commission report should be sent, there is ground for the Commissioners considering whether they ought not to wait until the Houses have reassembled, in order that the necessary instruction may be afforded in due form. Whether the Commissioners will take this view is unknown, but every present indication points to the improbability of the report becoming public property before Parliament meets.

THE MURDER OF A BELGIAN MARCHIONESS.

An important case was commenced yesterday before the assize court at Mons. It is that of the gamekeeper Mounier, who is accused of the murder of the wealthy Marchioness de Chasteleer on the night of the 11th of June last. The marchioness was shot at through a window of her château at Moulbaix, where she had been residing pending the restoration of her castle, which was struck by lightning and seriously damaged a few months previously. She was writing letters near the window which overlooks her park. Her son was seated near her, reading and smoking. No one saw the murderer. The report of a gun was heard, and the marchioness fell mortally wounded. On the following morning the gun was found amidst the shrubs, where the murderer had apparently thrown it. It had formerly belonged to the young marquis, who had confided it to Mounier's care. Mounier was arrested, as already stated. He denies all guilt, and says he always kept the gun in a storehouse in the park, where he saw it on the very night of the murder, and remarked to a friend accompanying him that it would soon become rusty through the dampness of the place. He alleges that the gun must have been stolen by some one who wanted to throw the guilt on him. According to the case for the prosecution, Mounier murdered the marchioness because she had reduced his wages, and would have dismissed him had not the young marquis interceded in his favour, and because he hoped after the death of her ladyship to become the real master of the servants' hall.

THE GHASTLY TRAGEDY AT CREWE.

Dr. Churton opened an inquest at Hough, near Crewe, yesterday afternoon, on the body of Mr. Richard Davies, who was murdered and robbed on the highway while driving home just after midnight on Saturday. The body was lying at deceased's house. The head presented a shocking appearance. There was a deep gash over the eyes of great depth, and three cuts on the right side of the forehead nearly half an inch wide, as if made with a chopper. These were of equal distance apart, suggesting that they had been inflicted when the man was lying on the ground after a struggle. The back of the head had literally been chopped into pieces. The jury having viewed the body, the inquiry was adjourned until Friday. The police have not made any arrests.

The Blackburn police are following up what may prove to be a clue to the perpetrator of the Crewe highway murder. Several passengers by the train from Crewe last night were greatly alarmed by the conduct of a powerful-looking man who entered the train at Warrington carrying a heavy stick and a bundle. He was quite sober but seemed terribly uneasy, watching his fellow passengers suspiciously and handling his bludgeon threateningly. When the train stopped at Blackburn the man disappeared.

A MARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES.

An extraordinary wedding was solemnized this morning at St. Mary's Church, Maryport, the contracting parties, Miss Ann Casford, Mandle, of Castle Bank, Maryport, and Mr. William King, of Wigton, being both deaf and dumb. The church was filled to overflowing. The service was read in the usual way by the senior curate, the lines in the Prayer-book being pointed out to the bride and bridegroom as he proceeded. When asked if they would accept each other as husband and wife they signified their consent by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet. Deaf and dumb ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the country were present.

A BISHOP FIRED AT IN CHURCH.

A singular incident occurred at St. John's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday. Bishop Whitaker had just finished the Psalm when a young man fired a revolver at him point blank. The Bishop and the rector, Mr. Lattimer, escaped. Those near by overpowered David Alexander, and ejected him. Although scantily made, Alexander is a religious maniac. His grievance was that the Bishop holds High Church views. Alexander had written to the Bishop, citing Christ's example regarding temperance. The Bishop politely replied, asking whether Alexander was also consistent according to the same standard. Alexander, thereupon, resolved to kill the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. M'Connell.

DISTURBANCE THROUGH THE SHAH ACCEPTING A BIBLE.

A telegram from Tiflis to a Moscow paper states that on January 23 a mob of Persians attempted to create a disturbance in front of the Shah's palace at Teheran in consequence of his Majesty having accepted a Persian translation of the Bible from the British Minister. The agitation was quickly suppressed. The British Legation, the telegram says, is watched by an increased number of guardians. The English Minister has gone to Tabriz.

MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED AT A LEVEL CROSSING.

An accident, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred yesterday at a level crossing on the Midland Railway, at Basford, Nottingham. A woman named Lucy Liste, forty-eight, wife of a miner living at Old Basford, was crossing the line with her son, a lad four years of age, and before they got clear of the metals the express train from Mansfield to Nottingham dashed up, knocked mother and child down, and killed them instantly. The bodies were removed to a neighbouring inn to await an inquest.

RABIES IN A PACK OF HARRIERS.

This morning, at Stalybridge, one of the hounds belonging to the Stalybridge Harriers was seized with rabies in the street. It attacked a policeman by flying at his face, but he protected himself with his waterproof cape. The animal had a muzzle on, but was able to open its mouth and bite. The officer drew his staff, but the dog moved off, chased by a lot of people, and escaped.

THE CLERKENWELL FREE LIBRARY.

Last night a special meeting of the Clerkenwell Vestry was convened for the purpose of electing three Free Library Commissioners for the parish. There was severe criticism on the alleged extravagance of the Commissioners in voting £1,150 more than the original estimate for the building of the Free Library. Since the opening of the news room it appears there have been 85,046 readers, 52,064 volumes issued from the library, and 2,520 borrowers' tickets issued. Churchwarden Davies, Mr. J. D. Spires, and Mr. J. F. Kelly were elected Commissioners.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Massowah of yesterday's date announces that the Italian troops under General Orero entered Adowah at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, followed by the native levies in the pay of Italy. The people and clergy received the troops with enthusiasm. It is added that, having accomplished his object, General Orero will return shortly to Asmara.

THE NORTH AND CENTRAL EUROPE BISHOPRIC.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Richard Wallace have each subscribed £500 towards the £30,000 required for the endowment of the North and Central Europe Bishopric, a step which is considered to be urgently necessary in view of the ever-increasing number of English residents and tourists who flock annually to all parts of the Continent, and who expect to find everywhere churches, chaplains, and services as at home.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

A solitary sailor has been discovered on a desolate island near Santa Cruz, nearly dead from exposure. He gives the name of Robrigue, and claims to have lived eight years on the island. He has been sent to his home in Spain.

Mr. William Morris is laid up with influenza.

Mr. P. L. Devitt, of the Orient line, is to be the new president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

Lord Lytton to-day went out for the first time since his recent attack of influenza. His lordship will leave for London on Thursday next accompanied by his two sons.—*Echo.*

A barrister of thirty-five years' standing has been appointed one of the ushers of the High Court. The salary is 240, a week, with a prospect of a rise to 300.

The health of Lord Hartington has further materially improved. He will leave Merton Hall, Norfolk, at the close of this week.

According to present arrangements, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, will leave Osborne on the 15th of February for Windsor Castle.

LORD WOLSELEY ON ARMY REFORMS.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE IN "HARPER'S MAGAZINE."

In the February number of *Harper's Magazine* appears an interesting and valuable article "On the Standing Army of Great Britain" from the pen of General Lord Wolseley.

BRITISH GENERALS LIKENED TO "DRESSED-UP MONKEYS."

On the subject of our soldiers' dress, his lordship writes as follows :—"For the hard marching and many bodily exercises which fall to the soldier's lot on active service, our army was more suitably dressed in the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anne than it has been generally this century. We have lately done something to improve our style of soldier's dress, but no men tied up as ours are in tightly fitting tunics can do a satisfactory day's work during war. We dress our sailors for the work they have to do, but we still cling to a theatrical style of garments for the soldier. There are, however, some difficulties attached to this question of dress in an army raised as ours is, on a system of voluntary enlistment. We must make the soldiers' clothing acceptable to the men who have to wear it, and, strange to say, they like very tightly fitting coats and trousers to swagger about in with their sweethearts. They like those ridiculous forage-caps stuck on the side of their heads, and which are no protection from either sun or rain. The change hoped for generally is that we should have two costumes—one, for active service and field manœuvres, of the colour we use in India—it is a light tawny, resembling that of the hare—and fitting very easily everywhere, especially about the throat; the other, scarlet and very smart, and ornamented with braids and buttons as at present, to satisfy the young soldier and his 'Mary Anne.' In all our recent little wars we have used a special dress made for the occasion, and what we now want is to make that special dress the undress uniform of the army. Is there any one outside a lunatic asylum who would go on a walking tour, or shoot in the backwoods or the prairies, trussed and dressed as the British soldier is? This applies to all ranks, for I confess to a feeling that the dressed-up monkey on a barrel-organ bears a strong resemblance to the British general in his meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very expensive coat, besmeared both before and behind with gold-lace."

"SIXPENCE A DAY" DEMANDED FOR TOMMY ATKINS.

Lord Wolseley is a strong advocate for the better payment of the private soldier. "We now obtain as many recruits as we require, and they are quite as good as those we used to obtain thirty years ago, or at any period during this century. No one has a higher opinion of our rank and file than I have. Recollections of their daring valour when greatly outnumbered, their uncomplaining endurance, unquestioning obedience and their devotion to Queen and country, endear them to me with the strongest ties. It is because of my regard and affection for them, as well as on public grounds, that I long to see all bad characters, and those who have no love for their fellow-men from the army. But to enable this to be done, a solid increase to the pay of the private soldier is indispensable. Without such increase we can never hope to compete for the best men in the open labour market. . . . If we now could only offer as pay and rations what the United States soldier receives, a far larger number of eligible men would enlist, and we could then afford to be more fastidious and particular as regards the health, strength, moral qualities, and social position of those we enlist. Such a proposal would, of course, shock the regular Treasury official; but I verily believe it would, in the long run, pay the nation hand over hand to do so. Not only would such a system provide us with a far more efficient army than any we have had since Cromwell's time, but in the end it would be an economical plan. We should save large sums in both our hospitals and prisons. Fewer men would be annually enlisted with such weak constitutions that they break down in the first year's training, or are sent home early in their career as invalids from foreign stations, to fill our hospitals and increase our pension list. We should have far fewer men in prisons all over the world, for we would enlist no suspicious characters, and a bad man found out would be at once discharged. I am certain it would pay us well to give every soldier at home and abroad, when at his duty, sixpence a day at least in addition to his present pay, in order that his wants and comforts may be lightly and heating them properly. This is a big question, but it is one which well deserves the serious attention of the people, and unless they take it up seriously, no Ministry is ever likely to do so."

A PRAYER FOR IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

In the course of the long article, which will well repay careful perusal throughout, there occurs the following suggestive observation :—"I do not profess to enter upon the strength of the military forces maintained by Canada, Australia, and our other colonies, for the great question of defence. Their importance will be fully recognized by the world whenever God in His mercy is pleased to send us a statesman wise enough and great enough to federate and consolidate into one united British Empire all the many lands and provinces which acknowledge Queen Victoria as their Sovereign."

A LION-TAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Peron, the Paris lion-tamer, has had another narrow escape. He was exhibiting "Coralie," a redoubtable lioness, at Brussels the other night, when the animal gave him a rush at her left arm. Peron quickly whipped her and fixed her with his eye, but the brute retreated only to make a spring on her owner, who was knocked down by the bound, although he managed to hold the lioness by the throat until she was dragged away by the keepers. The tamer escaped with injuries in the arms and legs. "Coralie" has already attacked Peron's father-in-law and two other persons.

George Littlewood, well-known as a long-distance runner, entered a den of lions, connected with Wombwell's menagerie, at Sheffield last night. The event caused some excitement, and the place was crowded to suffocation with people anxious to witness the feat. Littlewood, who was accompanied by the lion tamer Ormino, was armed with a stout cudgel, and made the animals leap over his shoulder and round the cage. He was enthusiastically cheered on leaving the cage, and also by great crowds in the streets after he had left the menagerie.

THE FRAUDS ON THE CARDIFF BUILDING SOCIETY.

At the Cardiff police-court yesterday, Arthur Robbins, late cashier of the Cardiff Building Society, was charged with stealing, embezzlement, and falsification of books, the aggregate sum of his defalcations being £8,200. Mr. Peter Price, secretary to the society, who burst into tears while giving evidence, deposed that for seventeen years the prisoner had en oyed his fullest confidence. Witness had no suspicion that anything was wrong, but sent for Robbins in order to rectify an irregular entry, and then prisoner confessed all. The magistrate remanded the prisoner until Monday and refused bail. The counsel for the prisoner complained that Robbins had been forced into convict's clothing, and the magistrates remarked that such a proceeding was monstrous.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY IN PERSIA.

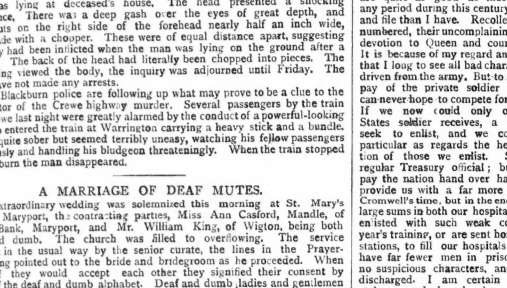
Intelligence received at Askabad from Persia states that in the month of November last, in the province of Khorassan, nearly three thousand persons died from a terrible stomachic disease, the deaths in Meshed itself numbering about a hundred daily. Later, however, the mortality commenced to diminish. Owing to the want of experienced doctors the exact nature of the disease had not been ascertained.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL MAKES "SPLENDID HEADWAY."

A number of gentlemen prominently connected with the industries of Manchester and district visited the works of the Manchester Ship Canal yesterday. They were accompanied by Sir Joseph Leigh, the deputy chairman of the company, and Mr. Leader Williams, the engineer. The canal is making splendid headway : everything is in a forward state, and it is expected to be completed before the stipulated time. In some parts the waterway is practically finished, and, owing to an accident, the visitors yesterday were enabled to see one long section filled with water. Orders have been given for the work to proceed by night as well as day. Twelve thousand men are now employed and ninety-six steam navvies, the latter supposed to do the work of several thousands of men. The contract expires at the end of 1891.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

O'Connor, the Canadian sculler, leaves Toronto to-day for San Francisco, whence he will sail on February 8 for Sydney, New South Wales. His object in visiting Australia is to contest the sculling championship of the world.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER
South England (with London and Channel).—Very variable winds, and very changeable, wet weather.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
Sun Rises 7h. 47m. Sets 4h. 50m.
Moon—First Qr. 3 27th, 8h. 1m. Aft.
Noon to-day
Yesterday Noon to-day
HIGH WATER London Bridge Morn. 7h. 1m. Aftn. 7h. 40m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 28, 1890.—Wet, foggy, and calm.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS QUIET.—OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—CARRYING-OVER RATES.

There is a strong demand for money in the open market in connection with the requirements of the Stock Exchange settlement, while applications have also been made to the Bank of England for assistance to a considerable extent. Short loans are worth from 1½ per cent. upwards, while the general charge for advances on securities for the fortnight is 6½ to 7 per cent. The discount rate is now nominally quoted 4¼ per cent. for three months' bank paper but few full-dated bills are offering.

Stock Exchange operators are naturally almost exclusively occupied with the arrangement of the account; this being the first day of the fortnightly settlement, and there is little disposition to enter into new business. The carrying-over rates inside the "House" are decidedly easier in all directions than they were at the mid-January settlement. Quotations as a rule are steady, but Home Railways are dull. The contango charges in this department are generally 1-16 to ⅛ lower than last time. Foreign Stocks are quiet, and show no material alteration in prices, compared with last night. American Railroads are quiet. The charge against operators for the rise in this market averages about 8 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. a fortnight ago, but Trunk rates are distinctly lower, First Preference being carried over at about ¼, as compared with ⅜ contango at the last settlement. Mexican Railways show a sharp rise on the traffic take of £17,700, though carrying-over rates, except on First Preference, are not altered.

The directors of the Isle of Wight Railway have resolved on a dividend at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock for the half year to December 31, 1889, which, with the dividend of 3 per cent. per annum paid last half year, makes the dividend for the year 6¼, as against 5½ per cent. for the pre-ious year.

Messrs. Stebbing and Co., of 6, Martin's-lane, Cannon street, write :—"As paragraphs have recently appeared in several London journals with reference to a proposed combination of English, French, and Belgian capitalists to control the sardine industry by means of a great 'Sardine Union,' your readers may be interested to know that we have this morning received reliable information from France to the effect that, in view of the hostile tone adopted by the press towards the proposed 'Union,' the capitalists concerned have decided not to proceed with the project for the present."

The effects of the strike at the docks are indicated in the accounts of the joint committee for the half-year. The surplus divisible between the associated companies is £185,912 against £234,806 on the 30th June last, or a deficiency of £20,894 as compared with the increase of the item of moneys paid upon a similar volume of business is £38,893. The amount of profit, after payment of dividends on preference stocks of the London and St. Katharine's, is £14,757, and to pay 1 per cent. £14,026 has to be taken from the reserve.

The net result of the half-year's working of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway is a profit balance of £407,198, earned at a cost of 48·41 per cent., as compared with a balance of £371,657 for the corresponding period of 1888, earned at a cost of 48·76 per cent., being an increase of £35,541. With regard to the fresh capital which it has become necessary to apply for, the directors wish to raise it in a form which will impose the least possible permanent charge upon the company, and at the same time offer for a reasonable period the incidence of that charge; but, to enable this to be done, and to avoid the almost ruinous consequences involved in issuing capital at a heavy discount (the only alternative left by ordinary legislation), some special powers are required.

Letters of allotment and regret in the Ottoman Railway of Anatolia have been posted to-night.

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the London and South African Exploration Company (Limited), vice Harry Mosenthal, resigned.

The directors of the Union Assurance Society, of 81, Cornhill, have purchased the freehold of 53, Charing-cross, which will shortly be opened as a branch office (fire and life), under the direction of Mr. G. Featherstone Griffin, who has been appointed manager, and who has been acting in that capacity for the last few weeks in temporary offices, No. 14, Cockspur-street.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases.*—South Eastern, £1,894; London and Brighton, £1,316.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales, 8,000 bales. Futures are one and half points lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved :* Great Northern A ½; Brighton Deferred ¼, and South Eastern Deferred ¼. *Receded :* North Western and District ¼, Great Western, Midland, North British Preference, and North Eastern ¼ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises :* Hungarian Gold and Peruvian 1870 ½. *Receded :* Egyptian Preference ¼, and Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved :* Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Norfolk and Western Preference ¾, and Louisville and Nashville ¼. *Lower :* Reading shares ⅛, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash Preference ¼, Central Pacific, Atlantic Pacific, Ontario, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved :* Mexican Ordinary, First and Second Preference 1¾ each, Grand Trunk First and Third Preference ¼, the Second Preference and Guaranteed ½. *Declined :* Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Cha.-Preferences ..	107⅛	⅜
Consols (2½) money	97⅛	⅜	North Western.....	153⅜	⅜
Do. acct.	97 7/16	9/16	South Western.....	128	6
Do. 1903	105	1/16	Manchester	93	⅝
2¾ per Cent ...	98⅜	5/16	Do. A	52	⅛
Local Loan Stock	102⅜	⅝	Met. Consolidated	77⅛	⅜
India 3½ per Cent	103	⅛	Do. District ...	28	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs	71⅛	2	Midland.....	144⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar. ..	101⅛	⅜	North British Pref	77⅛	⅜
Met. B.L. West 5	112⅜	⅜	Do. Def.	66⅜	⅛
Do. 5 p. c.	112	⅜	North Eastern.....	171⅛	⅛
Birmingham Cp. St.	113	11	North Stafford.....	112	⅛
Liverpool	112⅜	⅛	South Eastern.....	129	31
			Do. Deferred ..	101	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			East Vata 1881 ..	99	9
Argent. 6 p.c. 1888	85⅛	4⅛			
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	15⅝	4⅛	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Do. Treasury ...	95	4	Canada Pacific...	73⅛	⅛
Austrian Gold	95	⅝	Can. Pacific Scrip	71⅛	⅜
Do. Silver	71	⅝	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71⅞	3⅛
Braz. Scrip, 1st 5	71⅝	7	Denver & R. Grande	16⅛	17⅛
Do. part paid ..	10	9 dis	Do. Pref.	51⅛	2
B. Ayres 5 p.c.	100⅛	1⅛	Illinois Cent.	122	3
Do. Cedulas 1...	103	⅜	Lake Shore	103⅛	⅞
Chilian Rails	90	2	Ohio & Mississipi	22⅛	⅜
Costa Rica A	88	90	Louisand Nash....	91	⅛
Do. B	88	90	Mex. Cen. New Pref	32⅛	⅜
Egypt. State Dom.	103	⅛	Miss. Kan. & Texas	10⅛	⅜
Do. Unified	103 5/16	7/16	N. Y. Cen. Shares	109⅜	⅜
Do. Preference	105	⅜	N. York Ontario	30⅛	⅜
Do. Da'ra Sanieh	82⅛	⅜	Erie Shares	27⅛	⅛
French 4 p. c. Rents	104⅜	⅜	Do. Sec. Mort ..	103⅜	4
Do. 6 p.c. Rents	106⅞	⅛	Norfolk & West. Pref	63⅛	⅞
Greek 6 p.c. 1881 ..	89⅛	30⅛	N.Y.P. & O. M.	21⅛	5
Hong Gold Rentes	87⅛	⅜	North Pacific Pref	78	⅛
Italian	96⅛	⅜	Pennsylvania Sa..	55⅛	⅛
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	91	⅛	Philk. Read Sa....	19⅞	20⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17	⅛	St. Paul Preferen..	94	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	23	⅛	Union Pacific 5	69⅜	⅛
Peruvian 1870	65⅜	⅛	Wabash Preference	34	⅛
Russian 6 p.c. 1877	94	⅛	Do. Gen. Mort.	72⅛	4
Do. 4 p.c. Cons. ..	72⅜	¼	Grand Trunk 2nd	19⅜	⅛
Turkish 1858	21⅝	7	Do. First Pref....	73⅛	⅛
Series A	59⅞	60⅜	Do. Second Pref	50	¼
Series B	23⅝	4	Do. Third Pref ..	20	¼
Series D	17 9/16	11/16	Do. Guaranteed	79	⅛
4½ p.c. Gold	91½	3	Mexican Ordinary	38⅛	⅛
Do. Debentures ..	103⅛	1⅛	Do. First Pref	106⅛	⅛
4 p.c. Priority	94	7	Ott. da. Sid Pref.	21⅛	⅛
Uruguay Unified ..	71⅛	⅜	Lombardo-Venet	12⅝	⅛
Virginia Funded ..	41⅝	⅜	Nitrate Railway ..	10⅜	17
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109⅛	7⅛			
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			**BANKS.**		
Caledonian.....	120⅞	⅝	Alliance Bank	134	13⅛
Great Eastern	48⅛	⅛	City Bank	214	3⅛
Great Northern ...	128	6	Consolidate Bank	8⅛	9
Ditto A	133⅛	⅜	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
Great Western	167⅛	⅛	London and Counties	91	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	48⅛	⅛	London and Mid. ..	41⅜	⅜
Lancaster York.....	128	⅝	London and West	73⅛	4⅛
Brighton (Ordinary)	149	61	London Joint Stock	40⅛	1⅛
Brighton A	158⅜	⅜	Nat. Prov. of Engl.	67	9
Chatham (Ordinary)	82	⅛	Stand. Bank, Ltd. ..	62	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/0	4⅛
Mysore shares	6¼	⅜
Ooregum	2	⅛
Cape Copper	6⅝	⅜
Namaqua	2⅛	⅜
Mashaual Survey ..	6⅛	⅜
Rio Tinto	19⅛	⅜
Montana Claims ..	1	⅛
De Beers new shares	20⅛	⅜
Do. Claims Reprio.	18⅛	⅜
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	80⅛	1⅝
Do. Pref.	6	7
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅜
Direct Unit. Stock	10	⅛
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Eastern Extension ..	13⅜	11
National Telephone	83⅛	⅜
Globe Telegraph ...	8⅜	⅜
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Omn....	181	93
London Street	14	15
London Tramways ..	114⅛	18⅝
North Metropolitan	18	⅜
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	210	9
East London.....	211	14
Grand Junction	123	8
Kent	140	2
Lambeth	202	6
New River, New	150	70
Sthwrk & Vauxh. ..	130	70
W. Middlesex	210	8
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	218	99
Imp. Continental ..	134	11
South Metro. A....	133	8
Do. B..	210	8
Do. C..	210	99
London Electric	3⅜	⅜
Metropolitan	4⅜	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co....	330	2⅜
Hotchkiss	1	⅜
Pneumatic Dispatch	1	⅜
Pyrmont & May	13⅛	11
Spratt's Patent	8⅜	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate..	15	15
Primitive Nitrate..	15	⅜
Salt Union Shares..	13⅛	⅜
P. and O. Stm. Def.	212	17
Royal Mail Steam ..	75	6
West. Australian Co.	14	⅜
Hudson's Bay	19⅛	23
Suez Canal	90⅜	11⅝
Kansas & Wind. Dock	7⅛	18
London and S.A....	3⅛	⅜

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Kelly Asbestos	15⅛	16	Oceana Land	11⅛	12
Saulforge	8⅛	6	Sutherland Reef	4⅜	5⅜
Tarapaca Water	10⅛	⅜	Transvaal Land	1	⅜
City and Suburban ..	8⅛	G.	S. Africa	9⅛	⅜
Jumper's Gold	11⅛	⅜	Exploring Co.	3⅛	⅜
Jubilee	6⅛	⅛	Rochesville's Exploration	4⅛	3⅝
Salisbury	13⅛	11⅛	Southern Land	⅜	⅝
Ruby	1	⅛	Eastman's Ordinary	10⅛	⅜
Lisbon Berlyn	8⅛	⅛	Elsmore's Copper, &c.	7⅛	⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

TUESDAY MORNING.

Little do the public know of the troubles of the political manager in these days of merry meetings. Particularly hard has been the lot of the Liberal officials, for they have had to meet an almost uninterrupted demand for M.P. speakers with a supply considerably less than that of their opponents. The task has been aggravated by the extraordinary applications occasionally received. A request which arrived the other day is a sample. It asked for the attendance of Lord Herschell, two English members, and a Liberal candidate for Parliament—for what? Why for a meeting of *three hundred* people in a small Essex Anglian village which only the largest maps dignify with mention! And, to cap it, the applicant added that rather than take less they would not hold a meeting!

***

An amateur lady artist sent as her birthday present to Mr. Gladstone a pretty sketch of the veteran statesman, sitting on the log of a tree which he had just felled, with Ariel, clothed as a female sprite, hovering over him. Mr. Gladstone sent the following acknowledgment :—

Dear Madam,—Many thanks for your most pleasing drawing. I had always considered Ariel as masculine, but probably you are right.—Yours faithfully and obediently, W. E. GLADSTONE.

***

On a prettily-illustrated card Miss Dora Labouchere requests the pleasure of her friends' company on Monday afternoon, February 10, when a new musical fairy comedy, called "The Enchanted Palace," written by Mrs. Labouchere, with a prologue by Mr. Clement Scott, will be performed by children. The music will introduce "The Enchanted Waltz," composed expressly for the occasion by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and "The Enchanted Kiss," composed by Mdme. Adelina Patti, which will be sung by Mr. Stedman's choir. New dances have been arranged for this play by Mr. Paul Valentine, and the dresses expressly designed by Mr. Percy Anderson.

***

I should say that Sir Edward Watkin will make use of the adventures of the captain and passengers of the *Paris* when he next argues the point in favour of the Channel Tunnel. Both officers and passengers evidently thought it was all up at one time. "The scene was awful," says one of the lady passengers; "the ladies, who had all been prostrated since the beginning of the voyage, wept and displayed their grief in a most pitiable way. I said to myself, 'All is finished.'" The lady was fortunately mistaken; but it is pretty evident that the *Paris* and her passengers have had a very near squeak.

***

Lord Wolseley's description of the British general in parade-dress as resembling the dressed-up monkey on a barrel-organ is the subject of much chaff, has been said on the subject since Dr. W. H. Russell, in 1854, depicted a major in a shell-jacket—"A major of eighteen stone, in all the unprotected boldness of his schoolboy's attire, is an object too serious for laughter and too dignified for pity—buttoned in where he desires ease, and exposed where he requires covering, without pockets to put anything into, and conscious that he is rather wondered at than admired." The shell jacket has survived the war correspondent's wit, and the feather-covered hat will survive the Adjutant-General.

***

Mr. Stanley, according to the *Times* correspondent at Cairo, has come back more mystical than ever from Central Africa. "He has the eyes of Gordon and the lips of Burton." If so, his eyes must have changed much in his tramp of 5,400 miles across Africa. But if the following saying be true there can be no doubt as to their wonderful expressiveness :—

"How do you account for his wonderful influence over the Zanzibaris?" I asked one who had experience of him.—"Well," was the reply, "he first looks as if he were going to eat them, and then when they give in and do what he wants, he looks as if he had done so and were grateful to them for the meal."

***

Mr. Marsham, the magistrate who so honourably distinguished himself at Southwark yesterday in dismissing the charge against Tom Mann, is one of the few metropolitan magistrates who is as much at home in the saddle as on the bench. That was why he was brought out on "Bloody Sunday" to ride at the head of the Life Guards when they made their famous parade round Trafalgar-square, when it was expected that a magistrate might be needed to read the Riot Act. The black-coated magistrate riding alone at the head of the troop in scarlet and burnished steel which tramped, with jingling spurs and clanking swords at his heels, presented a stately and striking figure, which those who saw it will never forget.

***

The success of "The Middleman" at the Town Theatre at Amsterdam on Saturday (writes a correspondent) was immense. The curtain was raised three times after each act, and the players were received with thundering applause. Mr. Bouwmeester as Cyrus Blenkarn was excellent; Willard down to the ground. Mr. Griffiths, the acting manager of the Shaftesbury, crossed over specially to Amsterdam, and was delighted, as was Mr. J. T. Grein, of the London *Weekly Comedy*, to whose efforts and good offices the performance was due. There is some prospect of the Royal Dutch Comedy Company being seen in London in the course of the season in a series of native plays. The experiment was tried some years ago, and met with considerable success.

***

The Third Part of the Ruskin Bibliography, which is published to-day, is as minutely elaborate as its predecessors, its thirty-two pages dealing with only eleven works. It is clear that judicious "Ruskin collecting" requires a good deal of caution; for, whereas the earliest copies of the first edition of "The Harbours of England" sell for eleven to twelve guineas, good second-hand copies of the latest editions range from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* But the innumerable editions of Mr. Ruskin's innumerable catalogues must be a greater puzzle still, and the infinite pains expended by the bibliographers in noting all the variants were worthy of more important things. One of these catalogues, by the way, is spoken of as an exceptionally rare treasure. This is the first (and incomplete) edition of the "Catalogue of the Turner Sketches in the National Gallery. Part I. 1857;" "the only copies known to me," says the editor, "being those in the possession of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn and Mr. William Ward." Lucky fellows, to possess copies of a pamphlet of which less fortunate collectors have to content themselves with enlarged editions!

***

An excellent portrait of Mr. Stopford Brooke has just been published for circulation amongst his congregation and private friends. The portrait, which is an excellent likeness, is lithographed by Mr. Michael Hanhart from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, and represents the poetic preacher in characteristic pose. Messrs. Beynon and Co., of Cheltenham, are the publishers. I have also received from Mr. Hollyer, of Pembroke-square, a set of his admirable photographs from Mr. Watts's portraits. Where all are excellent it is difficult to discriminate, but I may mention, as lending themselves specially well to reproduction, the portraits of Cardinal Manning and Matthew Arnold. Mr. Hollyer has put it within the power of private individuals to form the nucleus of a "National Portrait Gallery" in their own houses.

***

The meeting which is to be held at the Mansion-house to-morrow in connection with the importation of arms and liquor into Africa, has been the subject of some little misunderstanding. The Anti-Slavery Society has had nothing to do with the promotion of it, and has been accused, therefore, of lukewarmness in the matter. Mr. C. H. Allen, the patriarchal secretary of the society, waxes warm with not unnatural wrath at any such insinuation. The members of the Anti-Slavery Society are as alive as other people to the terrible evils wrought among savage races by firearms and fire-water; but Mr. Allen takes his stand on the principle of one step at a time. The introduction of firearms has little, and that of spirits has nothing, to do with slavery. The Anti-Slavery Congress—so he called here to explain a day or two ago—is substantially agreed on many useful measures for checking the slave-trade. Do not let us jeopardise this agreement, he argues, by introducing topics on which the views of the Powers will be less harmonious.

Nord's Pianos.—28 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Seven-Guinea, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years system. Illustrated lists free at CHAS. STILES and CO., 72, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

UNIVERSITY NOTES AND NEWS.

I.—OXFORD. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Many learned prophesies were made in the vacation touching the influenza. It was said that many men coming from all corners of the earth could not fail to supply Oxford with enough influenza germs to infect the whole place. Nevertheless, it is now a week since the "Varsity came up, and yet we have seen but little of the dreaded epidemic. It is true that a few undergraduates came up late, telling the authorities that they had had influenza; but some of the dons are said to have "wished it was something more specific."

The O. U. D. S. has already begun rehearsing "Stratford," and Mr. Alan Mackinnon is again kindly giving his assistance at these somewhat wearisome ceremonies. The performances will occupy the week which has been fixed for the "Torpids," from the 13th to the 18th of February. Rowing men, by-the-by, have had to show great fortitude lately in facing the elements, as there has been a succession of gales which have made Oxford quite a healthy place.

Mr. Courtney by leaving Oxford has left the position of the treasurer of the O.U.B.C. vacant. The Rev. E. Sherwood has been elected to take his place, and Lord Ampthill has been elected as secretary, vice A. P. Parker. Rowe and Pudey have been put on the committee.

There is great indignation both in Oxford and Cambridge, the bone of contention being the date of the 'Varsity boat race. The fact of the matter is as follows :—Oxford challenged Cambridge to row on the 22nd of March; Cambridge accepted the challenge, but absolutely refused the date, saying that they would only have a fortnight's practice at Putney. This objection applies equally to Oxford, who have already lost a week's practice as compared to Cambridge. Cambridge proposes the 1st April or the 29th March, Oxford objects to the former in Lent Week or to inconvenience all the spectators by rowing at 8.30 in the morning.

Mr. Gladstone is expected to arrive on Saturday; he will occupy Mr. Wakeman's rooms in All Souls.

Miss Max Müller, who is engaged to Mr. Ferguson, of Christ Church, will be married in the cathedral on Thursday.

II.—CAMBRIDGE. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Last term the *Pall Mall Gazette* passed judgment on Cambridge. This term the tables are turned, the motion for debate at the Union to-day being—"That this house welcomes the new developments in journalism inaugurated during recent years by the *Pall Mall Gazette*," proposed by Mr. T. Anton Bertram, of Caius College.

A meeting has been announced to take place at Trinity Lodge next Wednesday, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor, to consider the question of procuring a portrait of the late Bishop of Durham, a step which all Cambridge men will have it at heart to further.

I see that there is some prospect of the new buildings of King's being begun at some not altogether remote period. The lopping of some trees in the immediately neighbourhood of the site suggest that more is to follow.

There is one curious point, by the way, which may be mentioned about the election of a new Master of the college of Lady Frances, Sidney Sussex, which will take place on February 8, for I see that Sidney and Queens' are now the only colleges that show any preference for the candidature of a Fellow of their own body. Formerly it was the invariable custom to elect a Master who was not a Fellow, but a half-hearted preference, and comes out in the following manner. The Master must be elected at a meeting of a majority of the Fellows, and the statutes declare that "if it be found that the votes of a majority of those present are in favour of any one duly qualified person (that is, of at least M.A. standing at Oxford or Cambridge who is in priest's orders; or if the found that the votes of two-thirds of those present are in favour of any one duly qualified person who is not in priest's orders, the Senior Fellow shall declare him to be duly elected Master."

The Greek Play Committee are still undecided as to what play they will produce. The "Ion," the "Medea," and "Iphigenia at Aulis" are the probable alternatives, of which the first is most likely to be chosen. I understand the University Musical Society will perform Gluck's "Orpheus" during the May term.

THE SATURDAY AND MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The last Monday and Saturday Pops. have been distinguished by two very fine concerted performances—the one of Schubert's Octet, the other of Beethoven's Septet. Again we are glad to notice the appearance of the veteran clarinet player, Lazarus, who, although seventy-six years of age, received on Saturday the hearty encomiums of Sir Charles Hallé on his masterly phrasing and unimpaired quality of tone, especially in the cantabile movements. Last year Mr. Lazarus celebrated his jubilee as a professional player, and his early appearances carry back some of us to those days when young Lazarus was patted on the back by the great M. Jullien at the Surrey Gardens after playing his clarinet solo about the time that Costa heard him there, and at once installed him in her Majesty's Opera Band, over several venerable heads, as first clarinet at the opera, a position which he held for over a quarter of a century. The other notable thing was Stavenhagen's playing on Monday. Schumann's papillons are not the most interesting of his compositions, and Stavenhagen was heard to greater advantage in his encore—when he played a piece by his great master and friend, Liszt, very much as Liszt himself might have played it. The illustrious pupil, who has already bloomed out into an independent master, possesses a phenomenal singing power on the piano which amounts almost to a trick. Rubinstein practises it, but the effect of making certain notes sing on at will for several bars after they have been struck has never been more completely realised than by Stavenhagen. On Monday the singing by Miss M. Hall was mediocre—her incessant vibrato being tiresome—and why was the tenor so scratchy in Beethoven's septet? It seemed as if it so seldom got a solo bit that when its chance came it had to clear its throat. The great septet—must it be owned?—was a little heavy, though admirably played. Fault is the most venial time and musical development, the programmes of 1800 will be heard as the year 1900 approaches with diminishing excitement. But when will the work be done, and sooner or later we suppose *exeunt omnes*. On this rank heresy we had better stop.

TO CURTAIL OBJECTIONABLE NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears, on excellent authority, that during the forthcoming session a bill will be presented by a prominent Conservative M.P. to restrain newspapers from publishing the details of certain trials which can do no good, and certainly, as in a recent only too notorious case, infinite harm.

RIAZ PASHA BANQUETS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Riaz Pasha gave Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain a semi-official banquet on Saturday evening. Covers for thirty-eight were laid, and the guests included Sir E. Baring and other leading English officials with their wives, also all the Egyptian Ministers. Since his arrival, though his visit was quite private, Mr. Chamberlain has (a Cairo telegram says) studied most carefully the British position, and gone into every question. He has interviewed officials personally and inspected the barrage and other works of the Irrigation Department under Colonel Scott Moncrieff. He has seen the Egyptian troops and conferred constantly with Sir Evelyn Baring.

A NORTH OF LONDON TOYNBEE HALL.

The Hampden Guild of Fellowship is so named from the fact that it is connected with Hampden House, Phœnix-street, Somers Town, N.W., an admirable institution recently described in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Last night the guild was inaugurated by a reunion in the fine new hall of Hampden House. An interesting programme was submitted to the company. Unfortunately, the Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, who had promised to lecture on Curran, the Irish wit and orator, was unable to be present. Mr. Girdwood Mackay delivered a short address on the proposed objects of the guild. According to the prospectus, the guild "is a society for the study of mind, morals, and religion, and the culture and exposition of the higher objects of life." Mr. Macfie stated that they proposed to improve their own social life and the life of the people in the streets around. The Latin motto ought to be aimed at—"I am a man; nothing that concerns mankind is a matter of unconcern to me." The proposal to have occasional dances, he mentioned, had met some opposition on the part of some young men who took a gloomy and pessimistic view of life. In the course of the evening there were excellently-rendered songs, a quartet and a trio sung by the Hampden Glee Party, a pianoforte solo, a violin solo, a banjo solo, and a humorous sketch. The reunion concluded in a manner quite satisfactory to the votaries of Terpsichore.

The first number of the *Belfast Evening Star*, a new Irish Liberal paper will be issued to-morrow. It will be a half-penny paper.

Mr. Frederic Harrison will deliver, at Newton Hall, during the Sundays in February a course of lectures on "Some Great Books of History," forming a scheme of historical reading.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 11*s.* each, of all Chemists. Proprietor, T. CLARKE, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Concern, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitation.

A MISSIONARY ENTHUSIAST ON MISSIONS.

A CHAT WITH DR. PIERSON.

"You find London rather a big place to stir the missionary enthusiasm," I remarked to the Rev. Dr. Pierson. I had found London's bigness oppressive, having had to search its length and breadth for this missionary of missionaries, whom every one seemed to know, though none could tell his place of abode. Little wonder, then, that to have found Dr. Pierson at home seemed to me as big a triumph as to have found Livingstone was to Stanley. I scanned with interest the pale, deeply furrowed face, with its evenly cut features, the mass of thick grey hair, the spare, energetic figure in careful morning dress that made no parade of being clerical, and the shapely, nervous hands of the man who, like the earnest missionaries, has gone forth in obedience to what he believes to be a special call, trusting the needs of himself and his family to a Divine Providence.

"Well, I have no reason to complain of London, where I have been most cordially received," he replies in a voice which betrays, though not unpleasantly, the nationality of the pastor of Bethany Church, Philadelphia.

"And in the Midlands and in the country generally, don't you find, comparatively speaking, considerable indifference to missionary work?"

"On that point I am hardly a competent judge," is the reply, "coming in contact, as I do, chiefly with those interested in missions and finding everywhere crowded meetings. True, in Birmingham our principal meeting coincided with that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and there may have been other results of imperfect organisation. But where the campaign has been carefully planned—as in Scotland in 1888—there has been success all along the line. Though more difficult to move than the American people, you English go with more momentum once you are moved."

"And the charges brought against missions by Mr. Caine and the *Methodist Times* have not seriously affected public opinion?"

"On the contrary, the counter-arguments and the testimony of such Oriental travellers as Sir William Muir have rather advanced the cause of missions. While I do not doubt the sincerity and integrity of Mr. Caine and others who have made the charges, I hardly regard them as serious. After thirty years work for and writing about missions, and a wide acquaintance with the missionary field, I would hesitate to pronounce an induction requiring so wide a basis as Mr. Caine has put forward on the strength of partial observation only in the northern provinces, where Mohammedanism prevails; and there are stronger obstacles to missionary progress than in the Madras Presidency or Telegu." And Dr. Pierson quoted facts and figures in proof of his assertion, adding, "One cannot, as you know, judge of missionary work by a rapid tour through a country in a first-class carriage. Moreover, it needs men with sympathies like Dr. Dallis Brown or Fleming Stevenson to elicit signs of missionary work. When one is on the outlook for something to criticise one generally finds it."

"I see you have an advocate for missions in Mr. Joseph Thompson, the Assyrian traveller," I said.

"Yes; but the strongest witness for mission work is Stanley, when one remembers his past life; that he was what might be called a worldly man until those four months with Livingstone, which turned his mind. Certainly his work has opened a way for missionary enterprise. We will, I hope, accomplish the conversion of the whole heathen world to Christianity in the next quarter of a century. With our thousands of Church members, and unity and co-operation, there is nothing to prevent it," he added, in answer to the expression of surprise with which I received his optimistic announcement.

"Yes; unity and co-operation and proper distribution of our forces: not overtilling one field, such as South Africa, and leaving a great tract of country like the Soudan totally neglected. We must prevent overlapping, and get our forces into work each in due place in the line. The field is the world."

And with a blend of enthusiasm that should conquer worlds on his face, I take my leave, recollecting the month's campaign in Scotland that lies almost immediately before my host, and the fact which he has just announced that until his return to America in June, every day has already its own special business mapped out for it.

MR. W. H. SMITH AND THE FORGED LETTERS.

It is not generally known (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that after the collapse of the case of the forged letters in February last year Mr. W. H. Smith, like the Attorney-general, offered to resign. The leader of the House felt that he was partly responsible for leading the Government into the Commission blunder, and he was ready to sacrifice himself in order to save his colleagues. Lord Salisbury refused to accept the resignation either of the leader of the House or of the Attorney-General. He no doubt saw that if he did it would be a confession of weakness, and thought the best thing for the Government was to put a bold face on the matter. This is still to be the policy of the Government, whatever the opposition may say, or the Opposition may do, the Government will brazen it out, and trust to the blind fidelity of their followers to see them through their difficulties.

A CIVIL LIST PENSION TO DR. SPARK.

The admirers of the Leeds borough organist throughout Yorkshire, and especially his friends in the town in which he has laboured to promote the art of music for very many years, will (says the *Yorkshire Post*) join in congratulating him upon his having been placed by the Queen on the Civil List for a life pension. The honour is conferred in recognition of Dr. Spark's services in the cause of music generally, and more particularly in the North of England. Dr. Spark took a conspicuous part in the origination of the festivals which have given Leeds a high reputation in the musical world. At the festival in connection with the opening of the town hall by the Queen in 1858 he presided at the organ upon which he performed in her Majesty entered the building; and again in 1874, when the series of triennial musical gatherings were begun, he rendered valuable assistance, being then the organist, a position he occupied at every succeeding festival until the last one. Dr. Spark designed the noble instrument which adorns the town hall, and upon which he must have played before thousands of audiences during the thirty-one years he has held the position of borough organist. Not only in Leeds but throughout the North of England, and also in Scotland and other distant places, his services have been in request either as organist or as lecturer upon musical subjects. He has published a number of compositions.

1,800,000 BAND OF HOPE CHILDREN.

Youthful abstainers to the number of 1,200 were entertained last night in the Memorial Hall as the result of their activity in collecting funds for the Band of Hope Union, its local branches, and the Temperance Hospital. Since the Union commenced in 1875 to encourage the efforts of the children with prizes and certificates £11,500 has been collected, and this year the competing schools have raised £1,000. One of the first items upon a very lengthy programme was an address by Mr. Thornton, who was anxious that the 1,800,000 Band of Hope children should materially increase the world for good, and lessen appreciably the 121 millions of money wasted in intoxicants. It was possible, he said, for children, like grasshoppers, to do much, and he thought the presence of one of these little insects on the top of the Royal Exchange, instead of a proper weathercock such as they had in this country (America) betokened the belief of the average Londoner in the power of a crowd. Cleverly executed gymnastic exercises by boys and girls who had been taught in various bands of hope, songs from Mr. Allan Campbell's creditably-trained Highbury Quadrant Choir, and conjuring and ventriloquial entertainments completed the evening's amusements.

***

The Dowager Lady Massey died at her residence, Doonas, county Clare, on Sunday.

***

Mr. C. W. Somerset is to play "Cyrus Blenkarn" in the provincial representation of the "Middleman."

***

Mr. Sala is too busy to take a honeymoon, and he received many congratulations at the Reform Club yesterday on his marriage.

***

John West, the old Yorkshire county professional cricketer, and for twenty years a member of the Marylebone Club ground staff, died at Sheffield last night, aged forty-four years.

***

A despatch, from Huron, State of Dakota, to the *Chicago Tribune*, says that hundreds of persons are sitting in the farm houses of the snow-covered plains going mad from want. Nineteen counties are in need of relief.

***

Lord Salisbury has almost regained his usual health, and now takes daily exercise in Hatfield Park. By the advice of his doctors he does not visit town, but transacts all Foreign Office business at Hatfield with the help of his private secretaries.

***

Mr. Ritchie is still at Eastbourne, and, according to accounts received at the Local Government Board, is making most satisfactory progress. He will remain at the south coast as long as his presence is not absolutely required in town.

***

General Richard Strachey, who has been director of Indian railways for many years of his life, has just gone back to India, where he will remain for some months in connection with reorganisation schemes that are being carried out on the Indian lines.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 3*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, for one week or 9*d.* per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

SOME OF THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

SOCIAL SUBJECTS.

An article on the embarrassing problem, "How to spend Sunday," from the den of the Rev. Prebendary Eyton, appears in the *English Illustrated*. It argues that Sunday is *not* a continuation of the Sabbath, and that recreation, as on week-days, should be a subordinate consideration, but one that should receive attention. "There can be no better relaxations than our ordinary English games!"—

Then again, in relation to the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday afternoons, might we not hope to get rid of the real difficulty of keeping the ordinary attendants at work by enlisting volunteers from the leisured classes to act as guardians, and so to enable thousands of the more intelligent Londoners to visit the National Gallery and the Natural History Museum on Sunday afternoons? Nothing could be more elevating than such opportunities, and to thousands who have little choice on a wet Sunday save the limited one of the public-house or the street-corner, the boon would be an inestimable one. We ought as a matter of charity to guard jealously the opportunities for Sunday rest of the great working-classes; and we ought to protest against any selfish employment of Sunday labour.

The Master of Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Butler, discourses in the *Sunday Magazine* of "Christian Citizenship," the article being a reproduction of an address delivered to young men at Norwich:—

Our citizenship is God's gift, to be used, like all His gifts, worthily or unworthily. And, therefore, there is a voice for us in the words, taken even quite literally, "Only live as citizens in a manner worthy of the Gospel of Christ."

The same magazine has a "symposium" on "Theatre Children," in which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. Fawcett, and the editor deliver their souls in characteristic criticisms. *Good Words* contains the second part of an article by the Bishop of Peterborough, "St. Paul on Socialism in the Church of Corinth," in which "rather than discuss . . . an impossible equality and . . . an unreal fraternity," the Church is bidden to "preach boldly, fearlessly, sternly, the duty of self-denial to the rich *before* she preaches the duty of patience and resignation to the poor."

SOME PAPERS OF TRAVEL.

Perhaps Miss Dixon's "A Whitechapel-street" (*English Illustrated*) may fairly come under this head, for the life of which it treats so picturesquely is quite unknown, even now, to the majority of Londoners. Mr. Hugh Thomson's sketches deserve a word of praise. The same editor has got together quite a "tourist number," for he has an interesting account of Winchelsea, by Mrs. Comyns Carr; "To Frisco" by Sir Julian Goldsmid; and "Two African Cities," by Harold Crichton-Browne—all worth reading. The Dean of Gloucester's "Homes of the Norman Dukes," and Dr. Macleod's "Venice Revisited" (both in *Good Words*) are also good after their kinds. "Hard Citizens," in *Cornhill*, may act as a damper to the enthusiasm of the intending traveller to Texas, whilst a discursive chat, "After-thoughts," in the same periodical, may as well be dealt with here as anywhere else, for it rambles on in a pleasing way from Switzerland, and reminiscences of Professor Tyndall, Longfellow, President Grant, and Mr. Whymper, to Naples and California. But was not *Punch* born in 1840? That is the date of the penny post, certainly, and not, except in the most technical sense, 1839, as the writer puts it. One of the unexpected twists taken by the article leads to a "good story," thus:—

Not long ago I met an acquaintance with a rueful face, and asked him what it meant. "Why this," said he, "I've been dining with Canon X——" (not treble), 'and had some wine." "How so?" I replied, knowing that low dignitary in question was a distinguished teetotaller, and also a vegetarian. "Well," my friend rejoined (he didn't look it), "we had some meat." Under the circumstances I thought that this was commendable. "And some wine. He said it was foreign wine, which sounded odd. . . . Still. . . . I drank a glass . . . and *then* he said, 'I is not fermented.' That," added my friend, "was a fortnight ago. But it has fermented ever since." For nasty liquors commend me to a thirsty and inquiring total abstainer.

HOW "LITERARY LEANINGS" ARE CATERED FOR.

"The westland-gotten wind blows kind" in Mr. Morrie's poem "The Hall and the Wood," which, following a reproduction of Rubens's "Chapeau de Paille," leads off the *English Illustrated*, and is now disfigured by the archaisms sometimes too lavishly requisitioned by its author. "Strangerizing," in the *Cornhill*, is a capital "note" on the Rev. James Granger, and the "Jack the Ripper" treatment of scarce editions which the good vicar of Shiplake, in an evil hour, invented. Here is a quotation:—

When a Grangerite who loves his art not wisely but too well displays with secret pride the work on which he has been expending the labour and money of a life informing you that for such a little tract, a *unique*, he gave £70, or for that print £10 or £20, a feeling of melancholy, certainly not of admiration, comes over us at the strange exhibition of delusion. The little tract has no interest whatever; it is a scrubby, badly printed thing written on some slight occasion now forgotten, but then no one else has a copy! The book itself, which has cost a small fortune even to bind, paste, and manipulate, is after all a disagreeable thing to look at, an incongruous patchwork; on this page a "cutting" from a newspaper in a meadow of margin; here a small vignette; there a large quarto print that has to be folded down to fit; here is a play bill; there the faded writing of a letter. As you turn over the pages the effect is disagreeable, from the discordant colours of the different papers, the unnatural margins, out of proportion to the size of the type.

"Browning," of course, is not yet an exhausted subject, his religious teaching being summed up by the editor of the *Spectator* in *Good Words*, whilst Miss Chapman contributes a sympathetic account of the last sad scene in the Abbey to the *Sun's Magazine*, which also publishes a pretty poem, by Miss Rae-Brown, "In memoriam—Charles Mackay," and some letters by "the Wizard of the North." Mr. J. Forster, in *Belgravia*, attempts, not successfully, a comparison between Sue and Zola. It is "cheap copy," and the writers' editions of 'Germinal" and the "Mysteries of Paris" must have been rendered useless in the concoction of it, so liberally have "lumps" of both books been incorporated with the article.

THE "SCIENCE" OF THE MONTH.

From "A Few Square Yards of Ocean Sand," well treated by the Rev. Theodore Wood, in the *Sunday Magazine*, one can skip to *Cornhill's* fascinating "Real Estate in Volcanic Regions," with its delightful description of the hot springs of Japan. The author's recollections of visiting certain boiling springs near the base of Fujiyama in the month of August are as a kaleidoscope wherein blend the quaintest medley of processions of pilgrims, tea-house scenes, driving along beautiful sea-coasts, and watching pretty girls devour raw little octopi and other extraordinary food, or passing beneath stately avenues of pine and cryptomeria, past whole fields of lovely tall white lilies, grown as we grow potatoes for the sake of their roots, and then past ponds devoted to the sacred lotus. There are fifty-one active volcanoes in Japan! This statement should be a sufficiently appalling warning to would-be speculators in real estate in the neighbourhood of thermal springs. The second instalment of the erudite Professor Rucker's "Underground Mountains" appears in *Good Words*.

SOME OF THE FICTION OF FEBRUARY.

By February the course of most serials begins to betray itself. In the case of an experienced writer, January has cleared the ground of mere preliminaries, and the action of the story really begins in the second monthly instalment. By-the-by, a perplexing problem in "dual personality" is afforded by the description of the writer (or writers?) who fill the place of honour in *London Society* and in *Good Words*. To the latter staid publication "B. L. Farjeon" contributes "Basil and Annette," and is described as the author of four works which are named "&c.," whilst an originally-planned novel, "The Mystery of M. Felix," in the more frivolous *London Society*, is also by B. L. Farjeon, author of five quite different works, "&c". The latter novel hinges on a mysterious M. Felix, and is of the detective order, while "A New Othello," by Iza Duffus Hardy (of the same magazine) also deals with death and detectives. Mrs. Humphry, who sends a "London Letter" to *London Society*, may be congratulated on the set with which she reads her *Pall Mall*—she deserves the compliment. Lighter fiction receives the usual attention from *Belgravia* and *London Society*, nor, in the "short story" department, should Miss Clementina Black's "The Professor's Piano" (*English Illustrated*), the conclusion of "J. M. Barrie's" "A Tilly-loss Scandal" (*Good Words*), and "Joanna's Bracelet" (*Cornhill*) be overlooked. For tougher metal there is M. Payn's "Burnt Million" in *Cornhill*, and Lord Lytton's "Ring of Amasis" in the *English Illustrated*.

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THE "NOVELTY THEATRE" IN COURT.

The case of Nathan *v.* Turner came yesterday before Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Wills. Mr. Glenn, for the plaintiff, said that this was a proceeding against the defendant for the breach of covenants in his lease of the Novelty Theatre. Mr. Baron Pollock had granted an interim injunction to continue down to the 15th inst., but subsequently Mr. Justice Charles dissolved the injunction, and the plaintiff now appealed against this last-mentioned order. In November last the defendant took a lease of the theatre for 3 months, with power to continue for three months longer from time to time, and he gave notice to continue the lease for a second three months. The defendant covenanted that he would conduct the theatre in the ordinary and proper manner, and in all respects according to the law so as to afford no ground for the infliction of any fine or penalty. The plaintiff's contention was that the defendant had broken his covenant by an arrangement which in effect reduced the prices for admission to 6*d.* for the dress circle and 2*d.* for the gallery.

Mr. Justice Denman: It might well be called the Novelty Theatre (laughter).

Mr. Glenn: Tickets had been issued which would admit three persons to the dress circle upon the payment of 2*s.* He did not say that any one person would be admitted upon the payment of 6*d.*, but a person who paid 2*s.* for a ticket could take with him two other persons who would be admitted free. This arrangement had been brought about by what was really a sub-letting of the theatre to the proprietors of *Rare Bits*; and to sublet was also a breach of covenant. Under the agreement with the proprietors of *Rare Bits* they employed the Kleptomania Company; and they were to have tickets upon the terms which he had mentioned, and these tickets were thrown broadcast over London. These tickets had also been issued without the name of the responsible lessee of the theatre, and this itself was a breach of the law which might possibly lead to the forfeiture of the licence. The plaintiff further complained that the theatre was in a dirty and neglected condition.

Mr. Ashton Cross, for the defendant, asserted that previous to his client having anything to do with the theatre it had been let for what looked amazingly like a prize fight between Jem Smith and Jack Wannop for £450.

Mr. Glenn: What happened was simply that there was a tournament of arms.

Mr. Cross: There had been no underletting of the theatre at all; it was merely an arrangement that the proprietors of *Rare Bits* should, at a certain price, have a number of tickets for admission to the auditorium, and then there had been a restriction placed upon what would otherwise have been free tickets by putting a money payment upon them of 2*s.* and of 6*d.*

Mr. Justice Denman: The proprietors of *Rare Bits*—who, however, were no parties to the motion—in answer to the court, said that tickets had been issued for the admission of people to-night and for the remainder of the week; and if they should find the theatre closed it might lead to a riot.

Mr. Justice Denman was by no means sure that there had not been breaches of covenant, but no detriment could arise which would not be compensated by the recovery of damages. They saw no reason therefore for interfering with the discretion which Mr. Justice Charles had exercised. As to the special arrangements as to tickets, they ended on the 6th instant.

The appeal was dismissed.

A RUN UPON NURSES.

One result of the influenza has been most marked in the case of the nursing institutions. At the St. John's House in Norfolk-street, Strand, where there are between ninety and a hundred nurses on the private staff, it is stated that no sooner does a nurse come in than she is at once sent out again. The Lady Superior says that the majority of the cases are chest diseases resulting from the influenza, and that she has never known a winter in which there was such a run upon her establishment. At the Bond-street institution statements to the same effect were made. The staff has more than it can do. Many of the nurses are themselves ill, or knocked up with working, and those who are at liberty are only free from the time they leave one bedside until they reach the front door of their home, when they are immediately sent out to some other sick bed. From every quarter the same tale is told. Nurses are in requisition, and a sufficient number of trained attendants on the sick cannot be found.

A SHIP'S CREW STANDS OUT AGAINST GROG.

A case which has just come before the magistrates at Plymouth bears striking evidence to the spread of temperance principles among seamen, a class which has borne an evil reputation in this connection. One of the charges brought against the master of the brigantine *Louis Montgomery*, of Carnarvon, was, that on a voyage from Monte Video to Plymouth he neglected to serve out lime juice to the crew, and it was stated that grog was substituted for the lime juice, but the men refused it, and for eighteen days existed on bread and water.

In connection with the Baptist Forward Movement in London, Dr. Lush, son of the late Lord Justice Lush, has offered to attend and give advice gratis three days a week to the afflicted poor.

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About Common Colds and the Influenza Epidemic By a London Physician.
With Rod and Gun in the Himalayas.
The Month: Science and Arts.
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III. The Blind and the Deaf.
IV. Alexander I. of Russia and the Poles.
V. The Prince of Wales.
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The Liberal Party. By Count Gleichen.
Union or Association Football? By Montague Shearman.
Ernst Frank. By Professor C. Villiers Stanford.
Authors and Publishers. Part II. By Sumner Sillars, Author of "Self Help," &c.
"Buses and 'Bus-men. By Morley Roberts.
Up the Oil to Tobolsk. By Arthur J. Mayer, Miss Blake of Monks Alton. Chaps. 5–7. (To be continued.)
Correspondence:—St. Alban's again. By Lord Grimthorpe.
Events of the Month, from London, Edinburgh, and Paris.
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AFRICAN RACES AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the MANSION HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1890, to consider questions affecting the Welfare of African Races, in connection with the International Conference at Brussels.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock P.M. by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR. The Duke of Fife, K.T., the Earl Granville, K.G., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., Mumtaz Barclay, Esq., W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P., Commander V. Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B., Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., M.P., W. A. Macarthur, Esq., M.P., and others, have promised to attend and take part in the proceedings.

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FAN MAKERS. COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF FANS, &c., in May next. Preliminary Prize List £200, in amounts ranging from Three Guineas to Twenty-five Guineas. Full particulars will shortly be issued.

APPEAL.—THE LATE TERRIBLE GALE. THE COMMITTEE of the ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION earnestly appeal for Funds to enable them to carry on their GREAT LIFE-SAVING WORK.

The LIFEBOATS of the Institution have SAVED nearly ONE HUNDRED LIVES THIS MONTH.

Annual subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, CHARLES DIBDIN, Esq., 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and by all the Bankers in the United Kingdom.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
by all the Druggists in the United Kingdom.

Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½*d.* each.

"HINDHEAD" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Fine dancing 700 ft. above sea level. No fogs. Piano, tennis, Day, Week, or Permanency.—Proprietress, Good Inn, "Hindhead," Haslemere, Surrey.

LOUISA E. SMITH will shortly OPEN a LADIES' CLASS for teaching sensible cookery. Terms and particulars on application to SKEY'S Library, 140, Cambridge-st.

AMATEUR MECHANICS. Carpentry, Cabinetwork, Carving, turning, French Polishing, &c.—Gentlemen and boys aged can have lessons in the above. Prospectus one stamp.—SKEY and Co., 140, Cambridge-st., Pimlico, S.W.

WASHING.—Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Fitzroad, Queen's Park, W., wishes for Family Work. Is. 8*d.* in. This Laundry is solely for high-class family work. References to titled families. Lowest prices possible, consistent with the best work. Last 6th. Established 1870. No chemicals used.

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Fortify yourself against the Epidemic by a liberal use of

BOVRIL

AS A PREVENTIVE AND A CURE.

BOVRIL differs from all meat extracts. It is prepared under letters patent from Pure Beef, and contains not only the tonic and stimulating properties of meat, but also the albumen and fibrine, without which there can be no real nourishment.

See that you get BOVRIL, as imitations are being offered.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

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(THOMSON'S PATENT.)

Tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a Germ Destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other.

Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES for

ECZEMA, RINGWORM AND ALL SKIN DISORDERS.

LANCET, May 12th, 1888.—"The importance of such a soap in medical and sanitary science is very obvious."

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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EDWARD COOK & CO.,

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The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY 29th January.

THE NICARAGUA COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £20,000, in Shares of £1 each (with power to increase), of which 600 are Founders Shares, and the remainder Ordinary Shares.

ISSUE of 100,000 ORDINARY SHARES, payable 2s 6d. on application, 2s 6d. on allotment, 5s. on May 1, and the balance as and when required. It is not proposed to call up at present more than 10s. per share, in order that the balance may be available as a security in the event of any issue of debentures being made.

DIRECTORS.

C. A. Cater, Esq. (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Sons, and Co.), 39, Lombard-street, E.C.

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Henry P. Powell, Esq. (Messrs. Cotesworth and Powell), 148, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Colonel Reginald Thynne, C.B., 56, Cadogan-square, S.W.

Captain Fr. Giusto, Consul-General of Italy, Nicaragua.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

Banco de Nicaragua, Nicaragua.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Alfred St. Nish and Co., 74, Cornhill, and Stock Exchange, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. W. A. McMullen.

OFFICES.—148, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the principal purpose of acquiring concessions within the Republic of Nicaragua, which Republic, like the other Central American Republics, is attracting at the present time a considerable amount of public attention. The Company will undertake business of all kinds in the Nicaraguan Republic, and generally in Central America.

The Republic has a foreign debt of £285,000 only, in Bonds bearing 6 per cent., and its financial position is excellent. The loan was made to cancel the Interior Debt that was bearing interest at 12 per cent. The foreign loan was negotiated in 1886 in London, and the bonds are now quoted at par. The chief products of the Republic are coffee, sugar, cacao, dyes, dye-woods, rubber, cattle, indigo, also gold and silver.

It is anticipated that the formation of the Nicaragua inter-Oceanic Canal Company by the United States to make a through waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the Great Lake and San Juan River, will give a great impetus to the country, and to the development of its resources. Work on this canal is commenced.

The Company has agreed, subject to examination and subsequent approval by the Board, to take over certain businesses already at work in Nicaragua, and also certain concessions for new undertakings now in the hands of Captain Giusto, one of the directors, who, with the following gentlemen (constituting the firm of Peiias, Climie, and Co., of Nicaragua, whose powers of attorney are held by Captain Giusto), are hereinafter referred to as the Vendors, viz:—

Santiago Morales, private banker, Director and Consul-General of the Bank of Nicaragua.

F. Alfredo Pefias, late sole owner of the Nicaragua Steam Navigation Company, of the Lake and River St. Juan.

William Climie, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., and Consulting Engineer to the Nicaraguan Government for the Inter-Oceanic Canal of Nicaragua.

Ignacio Espinosa, landed proprietor.

Captain Paolo Giusto, Consul-General of Italy to the Republic.

Ildefonso Vivas, landed proprietor.

Gil. Fimentel, Mechanical Engineer.

The above gentlemen, with General Joaquin Zavala, ex-President of the Republic, will act as a consulting committee in Nicaragua.

The following are the undertakings and concessions offered by the Vendors:—

1. Rights on Lake Navigation Company. The profits for the last two years, ending June 30, 1889, have been at the rate of £6,000 per annum.

2. Managua Waterworks Company.

3. Concession for a Market in Managua.

4. Concession for a Tramway.

5. Concessions for Waterworks.

The Vendors also transfer to the Company, free of charge, the option to acquire certain gold mines, which they state to have good water, timber, and roads.

Other mining properties can be obtained if, upon examination, it is thought advisable.

A tention should be drawn to the fact that while the Vendors hand over to the Company the option of taking businesses and works, and valuable concessions (upon which they state they have spent more than £60,000, and that the working businesses are now earning upwards of £6,000 per annum), they agree, if the Company should so desire, to accept the purchase-money in shares (up to a third of the issued capital), upon which shares the Vendors would incur a liability of 10s. per share. In fact, the object of the Vendors is not so much to sell the properties, as to form an English company capable of working them advantageously, and powerful enough to take in hand any other businesses having for their object the development of the resources of the country.

The vendors pay all expenses connected with the formation of the Company, and in consideration thereof subscribe at par for the Founders' shares. These shares are entitled to half the profits in each year after a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary shares, and a provision made for directors' remuneration and for a reserve fund of one-tenth of the balance of the profits. The agreement for purchase gives the Vendors a right, at any time before the 31st of December, 1892, to subscribe at par for 60,000 Ordinary shares beyond the present issue, in amounts of not less than 10,000 shares, provided always that their interest in the Company shall not exceed one-third of the issued capital for the time being.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchange for a settlement and an official quotation.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(1) Dated 21st January, 1890, between Captain Paolo Giusto, of the first part, Pefias, Climie, and Co. (by Captain Paolo Giusto, as their attorney) of the second part, and the Company of the third part; and (2) dated 21st January, 1890, between Pefias, Climie, and Co. (by Captain Paolo Giusto, their attorney) of the one part, and the Search Company (Limited), of the other part, with regard to the guarantee of a portion of the capital of the Company and the payment of expenses.

There are also several underwriting contracts, to ten of which the Company is a party, and applications for shares must be addressed to have had notice of these contracts, and to have waived all right to any particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, Concessions, and all the above Contracts may seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for shares must be made on a form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, with the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

London, 25th January, 1890.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 167, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 24th January, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Law Life Assurance Society will be held at the Society's OFFICE, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, pursuant to the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, for the purpose of receiving the Auditors' Annual Report of the Accounts of the Society up to the 31st day of December last; to elect a director in the room of Edward Bibby, Esq., deceased, and for general purposes. The director to be chosen in the room of Mr. Bailey will remain in office until the 24th day of June, 1892.

And NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the like Proprietors will be held at the same place and on the same day at 1.30 o'clock precisely, or so soon thereafter as the said General Meeting shall be concluded, for the purpose of declaring a DIVISION of the SURPLUS of the ASSURANCE FUND of the Society in respect of the five years ended 31st December last, and also for the purpose of authorising the transfer of the proprietors' share of that surplus to the Reversionary Guarantee Fund and a division as a bonus amongst the proprietors of all or so much as may be deemed expedient of the amount by which the Proprietors' Guarantee Fund shall after such transfer exceed the amount of £20 on each share.

And any person assured by the Society may be present at such Special General Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

E. H. HOLT, Manager and Secretary.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED).

Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each..... £2,000,000
Paid up £500,000
Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 370,000

London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.
Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland, Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.

All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.

Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

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WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 5,532.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

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(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)

LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.

FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.

Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,265.
No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £320,000.
80,000 Annual Policyholders.

INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £685,000.

COMPENSATION PAID, £2,780,000.

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Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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THE "MONARCH" FIRE BRIGADE PILLAR.

The cheapest and most efficient means of protection from fire yet introduced.

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FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fourteens.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

Full particulars apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROCKE.

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CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of at Hayes in 1883, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ARTHUR COLLIER, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
*IBERIA	4,661	4,200	Jan. 31.
AUSTRAL	5,260	7,200	Feb. 14.
CUZCO	3,876	4,200	Feb. 28
ORIENTE	5,366	8,000	March 14
LUSITANIA ..	5,867	7,000	March 28
OROYA	6,087	7,000	April 11

*CALLING AT ALGIERS.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares, from £37 10s. to £70.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Cranfield and Co., 52, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship GARONNE, 3,876 tons register, 3,000-horse power, from LONDON, on the 12th March, for a cruise of five weeks, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Algiers, and Cadiz. The Garonne is fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order.

Managers: F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For further particulars apply to the latter firm.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.

CALCUTTA, CEYLON, and NAPLES, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi, every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large full-powered steamers for the above ports, and Alexandria every fortnight.

GREAT REDUCTION.

For particulars apply at the Offices 122, London-hall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

AUSTRALIA from SOUTHAMPTON. THE PAST MAIL STEAMERS of the ORIENTAL PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, calling at COLOMBO:—

Express Steamship KAISER WILHELM II., 6,981 tons, 5,500 horse-power ..... Feb. 22
THOR NAGLER, 3,500 tons, 2,000 horse-power ..... March 22

Calling at Genoa for passengers nine days later. The first-named steamer is one of the fastest and fastest in the Australian trade. Her saloons on the spar deck, and state-rooms are exceptionally spacious and fitted in the most modern and luxurious style. Cuisine of the highest quality. Specially moderate fares, and liberal arrangements for families.

EXCURSIONS to GERMANY, ITALY, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

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INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

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CALCUTTA ..... Fortnightly
MADRAS ..... "
COLOMBO ..... "
RANGOON ..... "
KURRACHEE ..... "
BAGHDAD ..... "
PATAVIA ..... Four weekly
BRISBANE ..... "
ROCKHAMPTON ..... "
ZANZIBAR ..... "

Leaving Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargoat all the principal Ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 21, Austin Friars, E.C., and 24, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 21, Pall Mall, and Dock House, Billiter-street.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, viâ Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.
ABERDEEN	Taylor ..	3,616 .. Feb. 18
AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson ..	3,630 .. April —

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, 30 guineas; third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMPSON & CO., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

NILE SEASON, 1890.

COOK'S NEW FIRST-CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS (The only First-class Passenger Steamers on the Nile).

Leave Cairo for CATARACTS, EVERY TUESDAY, from mid March till TOSKI, ABU-SIMBEL, and SECOND CATARACT.—Weekly Service of Steamers between Assiout and Philæ.

COOK'S POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ASSIOUT AND ASSOUAN.—every Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW ZEREH, DAHABEAHS, luxuriously furnished. Superior steam Dahabeah. Luxor and Karnak Hotels now open. English medical gentleman resides in Luxor.—Programme, with maps and plans, 6d.—THOS. COOK AND SON (Sole Contractors to Egyptian Government for conveyance of mails, &c., between Lower and Upper Egypt), Ludgate-circus, London; or any branch Office.

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THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY,

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THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

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A CHARMING PORTRAIT OF

Sister Rose Gertrude,

the heroic young lady who has gone out to nurse the Lepers at Molokai, with an Interview and Autograph Letter.

A Fine Portrait of Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, with many sketches of the impressive ceremonies at the Tower and at St. Paul's Cathedral, also appear. The Sketches include a reproduction of a vivid Water-colour Sketch of the Storming of Magdala, from the collection of the late Lord Napier.

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Numbers with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170 c179. 291, 303, 481, 659, 1000.

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The Safest Antibilious Medicine.

A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia,

Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere

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FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.

In a few days Spots, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.

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TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN: Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.

NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 5. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890.